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AGENTS.

Son Rogers, Brower, Nathan Winslow, Portland. NEW-HAMPSHIRE. N P. Bogers, Plymouth, Willard Russel, Amberst. VERMONT.

Jon Renett, Woodstock. FEEGE OF OPPRESSION

THE TOREIGN SLAVE-TRADE har of the most improus attempts ever made to jusmen slavery and the fore go slave-trade, is the following extract of a letter from Dr. and Monrovia, West Africa, August 8, 1838. in the New-York Connergial Advertiser, mutation papers, with high commendation afford strong circumstantial evidence, that se reading to Liberia, who can without es of conscience aid and abet the foreign in their hellish traffic. We hesitate not out firm conviction, that this Dr. Goheen on a opportunity (and that he will readily find) natives, and he will plume himself upon as one who is doing God service. The Lord arry upon poor benighted Africa, that she may Since my residence in Africa, my eyes have

he compelled to view things differently to in a non slaveholding State, I was daily at to look appa the man who held slaves as practicely human, and at all times to that engaged in or holding slaves, as in in crimes of the deepest dye; and, and low I have resided in one, and trav-Islave States, and never beheld a station of an attempt at the crube practise I (daily) upon the slaves, s, or to believe any thing else than divery, as there practised, was the great-ral to the States, or in the world, which I very much doubt. That slavery, as it exa sear parts of the universe, is an evil un-I be any other, is most true; but that ordered in the United States with all the burbarities that the race is subject

very far from the fact. and under the lash, is not as bad as slary in Africa in its mildest form. It is a well truth that in Western Africa, nine-tenths whole population are in a state of sla-The females are all sold at an early ace. when they grow up, wives or beasts of rden, as their proprietors may require. If majority here were not slaves, how would y ever get into the foreign slave-dealers' here do the Portuguese and Ameraniards get their cargoes of slaves? By izing and tearing them from their habitahem from place to place with dogs; but are obtained from the Kings of the counby the sould and bring them from the far in-tion in droves, and sell them as cattle to the ighest hidder. They are sent in hundreds the interior to the 'slave factories,' and soli for tolacco, powder, goos, cloth, and whis-key. Our coast is thickly settled by natives, who dwell secure from molestation by the slavers; they are not stolen and gathered promisasly by every and any means; nor are they leprived of their liberty when they are forced leave these shores -they only change masis. Slaves they are, and such they have een to the most savage rulers, who inflict up-

on them the severest punishments, and feel free to kill, to eat, or to throw them alive upon the metal pile, at pleasure. Slavery in the States, though an evil, cannot possibly be as great a one as it is here. There thousands hear the word of Gal, and become soundly converted to friely have hithorto they have I has such apportunities, and it appears evi-it that God is about to overrule, through the transplatty of the Colonization Society, he did Joseph's slavery in Egypt, and bring about a great and lasting blessing is whole country. I have heard men, who been taken from this country in slave and returned by the Colonization Socie-God that ever they were bought by be gospel preached, and had their dark lings illuminated by Divine grace.

12a in America may say the cruel leaped upon the colored man in the not paralleled in any country; but if only come abroad, and suffer them-lints the hands of a native king, or man, they will experience to their squents equally unheard of, nay, seval degrees more painful than any lecturing inventions of the Southern Calored men may also talk of the

in they sustain, of the privations

and of the inferior ranks they are o fill in society, and point the listen-legraled station that they occupy in mind in consequence of some of their been for that 'same hell-deserving they themselves would now (if in exbe prowling these African forests, thousands of untaught heathens who They would be here bondslaves of slaves, used as beasts of bur-at all times liable to decapitation; would be without any knowledge of a God after, and suffering all the barbarities invention. I say without any knowla God or a hereafter, because I have mexamined before the courts of justice interpreter, and they say their gree res' are only of service during life, that 'when wes to live-they laugh to scorn the idea. say they know nothing about what bedie, and all rot, and that be the end.' have the privileges and enjoyments from ich they are torn, when sold to slavers, and red to leave their happy homes and peace-country, for a life of slavery, with Chris-

privileges, in another hemisphere.

do not wish to be understood as advocating I am firmly set in opposition to it; but, man in the most comfortable condition, and ing Christian liberty and gospel privilegdo say that if the colonization cause is to dawn and not to be further prosecuted—if colored men in the United States are not to established here in colonies to assist the visitan missionary in his efforts to bring this pole to the knowledge of truth; then slavery in America is a glorious blessing to Africa, and the means overruled by Providence to lead some few of the perishing millions of this land from darkness to light—from idolatry to the true and living God,



6.6. mayor

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSBTTS.

and Scott had both been sold to another 'soul-driver,' and they fled but the evening before the morning, when they were to have commenced their sad journey to the distant South. They travelled at night only; were between two and three months in reaching Binghamton; and, in all that time, never spake to a human being, with the exception of the kind-hearted man, whom they were so happy as to fall in with, a few miles below Binghamton.

I parew warm and gathered strength. They appeared to gain on me for a little distance, and one of the company gained on the lest. At length, I bounded over a fence and gained on them—ian between a wheat and flax patch, and concealed myself among the wheat under a whint bush. I raised up my head at the approach of day while under the walnut, and was discovered by them, as they sat upon the fence with their guns. I had become so faint and

Williams has not been in a house of public worship for fifteen years. Scott was never in one. Williams had heard of Jesus Christ. Scott never. Williams had heard the Bible read—though not within the last twelve years. The reading of the words of eternal life never conceal myself, but could not get out of sight fell on Scott's ears, until last evening. Yester-day, for the first time, they are with white per-short distance from me and talked. I thought sons. They both have sound minds:—but their ignorance, and especially of geography, exceeds all my former conceptions of the degree of ignorance, to which it is possible to reduce a slave. They were both borne on Mr. Ferguson's plantrees. I hailed them, but could get no answer. tation. Williams had never been further from than to Mr. Bingham's, the owner and occu- another. There must have been three or four pant of the next plantation. Two years ago, Scott accompanied his master's son William, who is a drunken young lawyer, to Baltimore. This was the extent of his travels, before he broke from that great prison-house of American slavery, of which the American church is sentingle. They think Baltimore is some fifty or sixty miles from their plantation, and Norfolk considerably farther. They had heard of all the principal towns in that portion of the country; but they know very little of the distances or directions of these towns from their plantation, and norfolk considerably farther. They had heard of all the principal towns in that portion of the country; but they know very little of the distances or directions of these towns from their plantation, water for once in my life. So I hastened down

myself and a number of my neighbors. Wil-the water's edge; went up and asked them to lian's back is comparatively scarred. But, I set me across. They were fishing; they said speak within bounds, when I say, that one third they would not set me over now, but they would to one half of the whole surface of the back and after a little while. The hunters came down

to my house. They travelled all night. The crossing, and got over almost as soon as I did, goodness of the Abolitionists of Binghamton and I started to run, but was so weak and faint I Cortlandville to these my poor mangled and im-bruted brothers, abundantly compensates me for all my pains in going to those villages to plead to them, which I did without any resistance.

that, from their infancy, they had been accustomed to regard white people as the natural and deadly enemies of the colored race. It was a nothing. I agended his trial, and I recollect most interesting and touching expression of this arrazement when one of the fugitives said to Mr. Hitchcock: What country people are deserved in the first people are deserved in the first people are deserved.

a liar, as well as a drunkard and thief. It is breakfast, ossible, that much of what they told me may By this ti dike the victims of the depraving and corrupthas not yet done its perfect work there.
Your friend,
GREET SMITH.

has been taken down from the lips of the fugitive (now has been taken down from the upsof the figure (now a resident in Upper Canada) by the Rev. Hiram A. Wilson, and communicated to the Michigan Observer on more than what was right—that no one in a series of numbers. We have room for a single could blame him—and that he would go and

ESCAPE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

PETERBORO', December 1, 1838.

To the Editor of the Union Herald:

My dear Six:—You will be happy to hear, that the two fugitive slaves, to whom, in the brotherly love of your heart, you gave the use of your horse, are still making undisturbed progress towards the monarchical land, whither reproduced in my wagon, before day-dawn, this morn-lead give it up for the night, and afford me a seated in my wagon, before day-dawn, this morn-lead give it up for the night, and afford me a chance to get out and go on my way.

bublican slaves escape for the enjoyment of liberty. They had eaten their breakfast, and were seated in my wagon, before day-dawn, this morning.

Fugitive slaves have before taken my house in their way; but, never any, whose lips and persons made so forcible an appeal to my sensibilities, and kin lled in me so much abhorrence of the hell-concocted system of American slavery.

The names of the slaves, who left me this morning, are John Williams and John Williams Scott. Their master is Samuel Ferguson, a planter, who grows much wheat and corn and tobacco, and a little rice and cotton. Williams calls hunself forty-nine years of age. Scott is ignorant of his own age. He is probably about thirty-five. Scott was never married. The wife and children of Williams were bought several months ago by a 'soul-driver,' and they fled but the evening before the morning, when they were to have commenced in the rice and give it up for the night, and afford me a chance to get out and go on my way.

The homods and hunters had, by this time, changed their position, and were on top of the ridge north of me. I could hear them converse. Said one to the other, 'Never mind, the moon will be up after a little, and we shall have a better chance to see.' I crossed back again to the south side of the creek, and went down the stream, hoping it would lead to the Ohio river. I travelled that night till near the break of day. A little before day, I laid down by the side of a hollow log, and had been there but a short time when I heard a fluttering in a stump a few yards from me; it made a noise like the druming of a partridge, which started me up. I looked around to see what the fluttering meant, when I discovered three men on a ridge near me; one of them appeared to be loading his gun. I started to run, and they after me. I was so completely jaded down that I could hardly move at first, but by exercise I soon grew warm and gathered strength. They appeared to gain on me for a little distance, and one of the company gained on the rest. At Williams has not been in a house of public exhausted by the chase, that I thought first I pant of the next plantation. Two years ago, of them. I pursued my journey along the side There is no large stream near it. 'Goose and drank freely from the stream. Llooked up the fugitives exhibited their bare backs to after me; saw some men away up the river at

to one half of the whole surface of the back and shoulders of poor Scott consists of sears and wales resulting from innumerable gashes. His natural complexion being yellow, and the callous places being nearly black, his back and shoulders remind you of a spotted animal.

The beloved Abolitionists of Binghamton, after having literally loaded down the poor slaves with boots and shoes and hats and various garments, sent them in a wagon to Cortlandville. Here, too, we have dear brethren, at whose hands the fugitives received much kindness. Mr. Peter Hitchcock of that place, a true-heart ed Abolitionist, brought them in his own wagon to my house. They travelled all night. The

the cause of the perishing slave.

The humane man, whom they saw a little below Binghamton, was the first person to inform them, that there are such beings in the world as man who had me, 'This is the man who was Abolitionists.' Their amazement at the kind- in jail at Williamstown, and was tried there at hess sourced out upon them so lavishly by these court, some time since, on suspicion of being a fanatical' beings is not strange, when we reflect, runaway slave. I remarked that I was the Abolitionists? The poor, ignorant slaves seem- his friends; but it seems he has broke jail and ed to take it for granted, that 'Abolitionists' are got out, and no one can blame him for that. not of the same stock with the white people of After this statement from A. they thought best simple-hearted and truthful, as these fugitives with him two or three days to rest myself, and appeared to be, you must recollect, that they if I pleased, I might bee a little in his garden.
The slaves—and that the slave as a general thing. I continued with A, that day and the next till

By this time slave hunters were in the neighfalse. The slave and the slaveholder are borhood after me from Williamstown. They said that a black man had broke juil at W. and ng power of slavery. None saw this more that a large reward was out for him. And furing power of slavery. None saw this more clearly, or declared it more strongly, than Thomas Jefferson. If there be any virtue in a slave-holling community, it is only because slavery has not yet done its perfect work there.

Your friend,

Genera Saura. GERRIT SMITH.

AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE
THE ADVENTURES AND SUFFERINGS OF A PUSITIVE SLAVE.
This is a narrative, full of theilling interest, which

Mr. A. interceded for me. Said he, 'He's a wilson, and communicated to the Michigan Observer in a series of numbers. We have room for a single extract. After this poor, guiltless, oppressed fellow-creature had made several ineffectual attempts to established made another attempt to obtain his liberty by flight. He was of course pursued—

The hounds were now off at a distance, but the hunters discovered me, and came rushing crable distance—outran them—crossed the north branch of the creek—crept along softly in the branch of the creek—crept along softly in the dark, and thus avoided my pursuers. I soon discovered two other men on the bank of the creek, but a short distance from me. On hear-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD. OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANEIND.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1838.

was a slave, and said he would have nothing should be mistaken for something better that more to do about it. I cannot believe, however, the takes himself to be. A republican mot that Mr. A. had said any such thing. They spares neither 'Friend' nor foe, when its blood ame to the house and made a prisoner of me. I gave up to them without any resistance, thinking it wise to let them take me part of the distance to where they lived, on the way to Wil-we call your conscientious attention to this one liamstown, but was determined to break away declaration,—ponder it, and see if it is founded from them, if possible, on getting out of the way in truth: This colonizing for the good of colof the harvest hands. After getting a little distance, while passing through the woods. I refused to go any further till I could see Mr. A., and told them I didn't believe he had given them any numberity to take me. Said one of ward have existed. Colonization would be them any authority to take me. Said one of them, abropaly, *Come along, A. has nothing more to do with you.' I told him A. had more to do with me than he had and that I would go no farther till I could hear from him. He isched his knife out of his packet, stepped up of the could have existed. Colonization would be willing to have the land thronged with colored people, if they were all in their place. They are no nuisance, unless they are out of bondage or out of their sphere.' Who would have starting the color with the color of the could have existed. go no larther till I could hear troll him.

et et a Colonization Society, had all the colored to me and swore that unless I submitted to him, he would cut my liver out. While threatening ers? Would they not have preferred the exme thus, he had the knife drawn in his right porting their surplus, their spare stock, to the hand, and held me by the sollar with his left. I new slave states, South-west, or to Texas me thus, he had the knife drawn in his right hand, and held me by the collar with his left. I instantly flung him upon the ground. He rolled over and called for help; two other men came up, but by this time I armed myself with a club and made a pass at them. They started back with fright, and sent one of their number to A's harvest field for more help. I started at the same time, pretending that I was going to A's colored people been all slaves? Would they have contributed money to export money, by exporting them the other way? Would they colonize and pay, when they could sell and get pay? We think not. Would 'such man as Samuel J. Midts' have started it, had the colored people been all slaves? Would they have interfered with what they acknowledge the right of property in their spare stock, to the new slave states, South-west, or to Texas? not the way to A's. He said no, that Mr. — population might have rotted in their bondage lived in that direction. I then pointed in another direction, and asked him if that was the way. He said no:—that Mr. — lived there. Then pointing in another way, I insisted that that that units be the course to A's, but he contradicted ne, that nobody lived in that direction. Then aid I, somebody ought to live there, and that's he way I am going; and if you come in my he had hold yield in that direction. Then aid I, somebody ought to lire there, and that's he way I am going; and if you come in my each, I'll split your scull open. Thus I left hem in the dusk of evening and fled till I came hem in the dusk of evening and fled till I came her the Ohio river, but fearing that guards if they love Africa, as they do other lands, why night be stationed by the water, I went down do they not treat her as they do them? he stream all that night, and at the dawn of day do they not send missionaries there, as they de ound a skill in which I crossed over into the to the Sandwich Islands and to India? Because

anded. I then retired as soon as possible into man of Africa, what it has done, and is doing, he mountain, and concealed myself in the cliffs to the colored man in America. the rocks where I lay all that day. Part of he time I slept, and part of the time I watched he motion of steamboats as they played up and lown the winding current of the beautiful Ohio. In Africa—as cruel a location as it is plan, n the evening, I deemed it safe to proceed on the last place on earth where a human being my way up the river—travelled all night—came would like to be sent. Suppressing the slave o Lawrenceburg about 10 o'clock next morn-trade, and christianizing Africa, and benefitting ag. After passing through Old and New Law-the colored man—are all after-thoughts. They

enceburg without interruption, I saw at a great are all insincere. Suppress the slave trade? Why? What do they want to suppress that for? They carry one on in this country, ten fold more afety, and thought I would get over into the atrocious than the foreign! Elliot Cresson nor ornfield. They drove fast and soon came to Ralph Randolph Gurley, will either of them he place where they saw a person cross the sign their names to a petition for the suppresence—tied their horse—mounted the fence and solved for me. At length they hailed me, and at once—that they are so out of love with that? mid that I must go with them. I was so ex-musted I could not run, and they soon overtook and captured me. At first they thought they Africans, or you must enslave Americans, or the

COLONIZATION.

From the Herald of Freedom. ELLIOT CRESSON, &c.

We should like to see this famous advocate of colonizing countries with other people, and taying at home himself. The first we rememper of him, was his discomfiture in England, by Mr. Garrison. He can have little partiality eft for England, as it was the scene of his mor ification and defeat. And he will hate the very name of England, since emancipation in her various. No wonder he has become jealous of her designs on our republicanism. good will towards republicanism, that will not olerate that main ingredient of it—slavery. For what is republicanism, and what would be our national recipe for making it? Take one ixth genuine imitation liberty, two sixths sham patriotism, two of negro-phobia, and one sixth

the Friend to suggest to our people, so inredible, so absurd, so impossible a scheme as truth in it. And how is it manifested on the friends. playery to her utmost power, against the voice eating out the very vitals of the colored of her people. In this she is hostile to our ex-rights, his peace and his happiness, in this f her people. In this site is hostile try.
stence as a republic, and Cresson is as hostile try.

Hatred of color, self-interest, and popular am

Hatred of color, self-interest, and popular am during his official life, and Elliot Cre sires the continuance of American slavery, or she knows it would prove fatal to American the other hand, whoever opposes negro slavery, is the friend of republicanism—the friend of their fathers, the free man of color, that they

up in behalf of slavery.
Christians of New-Hampshire, who counte

tate of Indiana. While crossing, I was well they have no sympathy for Africa. Because their country is a slaveholding country, and because it won't do to regard, in a christian man-Maying crossed, I thought best to set my having trossed, I thought best to set my iff affort that it might not be known where I embarrass our christianity, to tell the colored The negro in freedom is a nuisance to sla

Suppress the slave trade would carry me across to Kentucky, and commit ne to jail, but finally concluded they would ake me down to Lawrenceburg.

system will fail. Americans must steal their slaves—or raise them. There is no other way to keep up slavery. Which is the worst? To steal barbarians, and enslave them—or to enslave their own children? Colonization has no qualms at this growing of slaves—or at the domestic trade. Why then at the foreign trade? It is all sham. And who cares for Africa! Is it the soil they love, or the people? They en-slave the people, and put out their soul's eye. They emasculate their spirits, and extinguish, to their utmost wit, the fires of their immortal-Who believes, then, in their pretence of love to Africa? Brethren, search your hearts, and see what lies at the bottom of your coloni-

Our readers will excuse our long article, and frequent animadversion on this colonization, nostility to slavery gives good ground for this formidable enemy of anti-slavery. It is a foreformidable enemy of anti-slavery. It is a fore-staller of that charity, which ought to be exert-ed directly for the slave. It is death to aboli-tionism, wherever it keeps root. It is as bad as rum-selling to the cause of temperance. It is our duty to assail it, and if we can, expose it to the people. It is the natural subterfuge of the American heart, when convicted on the subject American heart, when convicted on the subject of slavery is glorious republicanism.

Friend Cresson may well suspect the English abolitionists of ill-will to our free institutions!

And now what a senseless piece of interest of the subject of slavery and the colored man together, if slavery must be thrown off at all.

LOUIS SHERIDAN'S LETTER.

The above letter, with Mr. Tappan's excellent this. If he had said the British government Preface,' occupy our first page. There is was hostile to our form of republicanism (the nothing else we could have possibly selected, friends. The wicked humbug of the more wicked Colonizationists, like a loathsome 'cannancipation in her Islands, but in sustaining ker worm, has been for more than twenty years rights, his peace and his happiness, in this coun-

o it as she. Great Britain is the patroness of layery—Martin Van Buren is also pledged to during his official life, and Elliot Cresson is associated with the influential and the great during his omeial life, and Emior Cresson's associated with the continuance of American slavery, regions of darkness,' have influenced and led on, under the covert of Colonization, a crusade liberty. Austria is with her, and the prim Mr. of the meanest and most unrelenting persecu-Cresson has in this, the honor of jumping in tion against our inoffensive and defenceless col-sentiment with his Excellency, Mr. Metternich ored people. Human pests, sacerdotally arrayof Vienna. And whoever is in favor of negro ed, have combined their efforts and influence slavery, is an enemy of republican liberty. On with cruel task-masters and slave traffickers, to

for them, and fortunately for the cause of humanity and religion, they have at length mista-ken their man, in selecting for their purposes Louis Sheridan.

We always thought the existence of the colo-

nization fever depended upon their seducing to their cruel, utopian scheme, only the selfish, the ignorant, and the victous of our people. As soon, see felt sure, as the society caught in their snare a colored citizen of principle, of penetration, and intelligence, their bubble would explode. Such a man is Louis Sheridan.

The hypocrisy, the wickedness and tyranny of the American colonizationists have never

of the American colonizationists have never been a scaled book to us—we have always been able to penetrate and know these cruel apologizers of slavery. And we always knew that their wickedness would find them out—that a righteous God would expose them. He has now done it through the instrumentality of his faithful servant, whom we all know, 'Louis Charidan' Let Judge Wilkinson's 'New Ship,' be im-

mediately fitted out and sent to the colony to bring the poor sufferers home. We will give 100 dollars for that benevolent purpose—will not 99 more give a like sum, and let \$10,000 immediately be raised?

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH. Ретеквово', Dec. 6, 1838.

REV. S. E. CORNISH,

My Dear Sir—You will doubtless have learned, before this letter reaches you, that our beloved fellow laborer, James G. Birney, is detained at my house, in consequence of jury he suffered by being thrown from his carjury he suffered by being thrown from his carriage. His pains are diminishing, and his appetite and spirits are good: but, I fear he will long continue to feel the effects of the serious accident which has befallen him.

It was but two or three days since, that Mr. Birney and I were led by Louis Sheridan's

letter to converse with each other respecting the probable desire of many of the wretched colonists in Liberia to return to the land, from which unrelenting prejudice and hatred of our equal brother had so much to do in expelling them. I suggested to him the propriety of affording facilities for their return. The 'Colored American,' which has just come to hand, shows that your own thoughts are turned to the

Your proposition is, that a vessel 'be immediately fitted out and sent to the Colony to bring the sufferers home.' With all deference to your better judgment, allow me to suggest, that no preparations should be made to aid the return of these 'sufferers,' until we have still better grounds than we now have for believing. that they, or a part of them, wish to return from their banishment. It is, indeed, highly probable, that a large proportion of the inhabit-ants of the colony would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to return to their native land. But, it strikes me, that we ought, in the first place, to send to Liberia an intelligent, trustworthy gentleman, whose duty it should be to ascertain what persons, if any, are desirous, and, at the same time, unable on account of their deep poverty, to get back to the United States. If such a gentleman can be found, he will be at liberty, on the eve of his departure for Liberia, provided he shall send me Mr. Arthur Tappan's or Mr. Lewis Tappan's written opinion in favor of his suitableness for the un-dertaking, to draw on me for (\$300) Three Hundred Dollars to defray the expenses of his voyage and examinations. I trust, that his re-port would comprehend much interesting and

valuable information on a variety of subjects.

Should it turn out, as it probably will, that not less than a fourth to a half of the colonists are anxious to escape from their present miserable circumstances, then several vessels should be chartered, without delay, for the purpose of bringing them to our shores, and to the enjoyment of the kindness with which ten thousand abolitionists would stand ready to greet them. I am aware that several thousand dollars would be required to accomplish such a labor of love; but, as they, at whose hands the money would be required, are abolitionists, or, in other words, tried and devoted friends of their persecuted and outraged colored brethren, we may be sure that the money would not be wanting.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

THE GAG RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Atherton, have passed, and will govern the deliberations of that body dur-ing the existence of the present Congress. A portion of the Representatives from the North have proved treacherous to their constituents, treacherous to the principles of liberty. We want words to express our indignation at such servile, dough-faced submission to party in-

A Representative from New England has moved in the House of Representatives, a set of resolutions effectually destroying the liberty of speech and the right of petition, and palpably evading, if not violating the Constitution, and Representatives from the land of the pilgrims have voted for them. Shame on the traitors! We say a violation of the Constitution, for the right of petition is placed under the especial protection of the Constitution, and if these resolutions do not completely nullify that right, then

there is no meaning in language.

But the matter of these resolutions is less obectionable than their manner: never before, in the history of parliamentary intrigue or vio-lence, was there such an instance of an obnox-ious and abominable measure being forced through any deliberative assembly. It stands alone in impudent atrocity. Mr. Atherton introduced the resolutions, made a speech in favor of them, and then himself moved the previous question, which cut off all debate upon their merits, and then a servile Van Buren majority sustained the motion! Amongst that majority were some from the land of the pilgrims—the descendants of those who had left every thing to enjoy the privileges here so grossly outraged. to enjoy the privileges here so grossly outraged. It was perhaps well that the servile Representative from New Hampshire should wish to deprive his colleagues of an opportunity to reply to his speech; he did not wish to tremble beneath the indignant eloquence of Adams, or to quail under the withering sarcasm of Wise; for, to their honor be it spoken, the southern members would not all unite in this unholy compact. If the southern Whigs are to be caught in

this trap,—and we will not yet believe that they are,—if they will join to Van Burenism, because Van Burenism will join in puting down the liberty of speech and the right of petition, be it so; we are prepared for it. If they are described to draw the lines of party by grant It so; we are prepared for it. If they are determined to draw the lines of party by geographical divisions, be it so; our duty lies clear before us, and we shall enter upon the contest with 'sad but determined resolution.—Providence Journal.

'Thus is the gag once more applied, but in a far more heartless and tyrannical mode than has ever yet been exhibited. And thus has the seed been sown for another and larger crop of abolitionism. How long will the country look tamely upon these audacious attacks upon the freedom of debate: how long shall members of Congress be thus dragooned into subjection at the drum-tap of the previous question? And who is the tool, the instrument, the cat's paw for all this? A representative from New-Eng-land—a representative from New-Hampshire. The free States meanly bowing down, with a dastardly servility, at the feet of Southern dic-tators! Such an instance of gross pusillanimity

UM LEOVE GARRISON:

and servility was never before exhibited. And Atherton has arrived at the bad emines being the most cringing of the servile. After he nad finished his speech, Campbell of South-Carolina and some other Southern members advanced to his seat to shake hands with him, and to congratulate him upon his obsequiousness. His speech was a very tame and wordy affair; just such an one as you might expect from one, who had given up all of the man within him, if indeed any there were. The private history this business may be worth relating bereafter. It is a cross of nullification upon Van Burenism. White House is well understeed to be in it. The Northern President with southern principles' turns a last lingering look to the South for support; and the Nullifier sports and dallies

What an exhibition for a deliberative assembly, calling itself the freest in the world! A member rises and offers a series of most important resolutions, embodying a variety of abstract propositions; delivers a speech in support of them-moves the previous question; the House sustains it-and thus all reply, argument, and deliberation are instantly cut off, and no alternative left but to toe the mark and vote. If there be any despotism in the world like that of an unscrupulous, toe-the-mark party under our free sun, I should like to know where et is.'-Washington cor. of the Boston Courier.

THE HARRISBURG MOBOCRACY. We cannot say that we regret the extraordinary proceed-ings at Harrisburg; not that we could wish to see the mob usurp the business of legislation, and take the government into their own polluted and idiotic hands-but we are satisfied that the disorganizing spirit which has manifested itself in various parts of the country, for the past fev years, must come to a head, and it is better to have it come in a shape that will arouse the bone and sinew of the country to the necessity of sustaining the constitution and laws. Less than a year ago, the most ' respectable' citizens of Philadelphin looked calmly on the burning of Penn: sylvania Hall-a hall dedicated to freedomand made no effort to stay the progress of de-struction, but rather encouraged the moo in their unhallowed work. Did they expect that the disorganizing and ruthless appetite they thus pam-pered would be sated with a single sacrifice? Did they think that mobocracy, once fairly in the ascendant, would be content with aiming single blow at the substantial liberties of th country? If so, they knew nothing of the spire it and destructiveness of the rabble; they knew not enough of the inevitable course of humar events to foresee that those who sowed the win must reap the whirlwind. If the desecration? the legislative hall of the 'Keystone State,' mo tifying as it is to our national pride, shall have the effect to arouse what little is left of true par riotism to a sense of the real situation of th country under the strides of mobocratic powe and to send home to the heart of community th necessity of maintaining the laws at all hazards the effect will indeed repay the sacrifice. shall watch the course of events with much interest, knowing as we do that mobs are dangerous experiments, and that it requires not only strong republican virtue, but deep political in-telligence, to overcome their baneful effects, and turn them to the account of national improvement and prosperity .- Baston Times.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams presented an abolition petition, which was laid on the table under the rules.

He presented also several private petitions Adams had before him a large budget of memorials, which he proceeded to present, one by one. One of these petitions praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, from citizens of New Hampshire. The peti-tioners, in this case, ask leave to be heard by counsel, before the House.

The Speaker stated that the petition would go to the table, under the rule.

Mr. Adams appealed from this decision.

The Speaker stated the question. Mr. Adams said he offered it because it was clear to his mind, that the petitioners had a right to be heard. They had a right to ask to be heard; this was a separate and distinct per-tion of the petition, and if that part relating to slavery went to the table, the other did not.

Mr. Mercer maintained, that, as the memorial was on the table, the subject could not be debat-

Mr. Adams asked the yeas and navs on the

appeal.

Mr. Garland, of Va. said the question was,

whether the petitions could be heard at the bar of the House, in favor of the abolition of slavery The decision of the Chair was confirmed by the House. The House was engaged the whole day in receiving petitions.

MONDAY, Dec. 17. Mesers, Grennell and Reed, of Massachusetts, having presented memorials, praying for the establishment of the usual international relations with the republic of Havti, Mr. Wise of Va. objected to their reception !! He regard it as neither mere nor less than wholesale amalgamation. The petitions ask that a white republic should amalgamate with a black.

Mr. Adams rose to debate the question of reception. After some preliminary remarks on the sacred right of petition, he proceeded-

'I say to my friend from Virginia, that if he has no other reason against the reception of this memorial than that it proposes amalgamation, I hope the House will say, that that is no reason at all, even if the fact were so. Why, sir, amalgamation? Is there not enough of amalgamation in his own State? Let him co and look a part of the people of Virginia, and, indeed, of all the southern States, and ther come here, if he can, and object to amalgama-Sir, there are two kinds of amalgama-There is one kind which is sanctioned by the law, by which the black and the white may be united in holy matrimony, (as is well understood, I believe, in both Houses at this time;)-and there is another, which is not sanctioned by the law. And it would be an inquiry worthy of the philosophic spirit of this House, what portion of that amalgamation which is so common in Virginia, and the southern States, is licensed by law, and what portion is

Here the Chair called Mr. Adams to order as departing from the subject of debate.

Mr. Adams. The gentleman said this amount-

ed to amalgamation. I am answering that objection; and I say, that if it did amount amalgamation, that is no reason why we should refuse to receive the petition.

But what does the gentleman mean by saying that to establish a national intercourse between two civilized nations, such as the Republic of the United States, and the Republic of Hayti, amounts to amalgamation! How much intercourse is there even here, in this country, with the black sovereign and independent Govern-How many slaves are every ments of Africa? year imported, directly or indirectly? ever these are brought away, there is a commarcial intercourse with the sovereign States of Africa, where slavery is established by law, and the sale of slaves is a lawful act; and when you have no right to go to inquire whether the act is legal or not. It is indeed true, that you have constituted the purchase of slaves piracy, though you have denied that Congress has a right to prohibit the very same traffic between

this District of Columbia, and other parts of the same state of things will prevail throughout the Union

rhich the gentleman from Virginia brought hope to stop the cataract of Niagara; it will be; reception of this memorial was, that and you will be forced to recognize it. against the onnercial intercourse with Hayti would And here I will reply to the remarks of the amount to amalgamation. I am answering honorable chairman of the committee on foreign that objection; and first, that, if it did, that is no affairs, (Mr. Howard.) It is true he came to good reason against receiving the petition; and the same conc usion, but I cannot concur in his I say, second, that it does not. While you have reasons for it. He told the gentleman from an actual commercial intercourse with the States Virginia, [Mr. Wise,] that he need be under no of Africa, where slaves may be epenly bought apprehensions in sending this memorial to that and sold, have you no power to establish na-tional commercial relations with the Republic its files, and never be heard of again. Now, I of Hayti, where they may not be? Does the hope it will be referred to that committee, ar recourse with a free republic of blacks, but we granted. It is important to the interests o amalgamation.

her! with the same demand, viz. that the heir memorial.

There is another reason : I state it as a fact, that for a number of years, you have had citizens preferring large claims for indemnification spoliations by the former government of Hayti, when it was a monarchy under Christophe, the late king or emperor. That sovereign had all the propensities of monarchical governments; he made of our citizens; he seized and confiscated them without remorse. The persons thus despoiled, appealed to the government of the United States for its interposition, to enable them to recover their property; and an informal agent was sent Christophe to demand reparation. The emperor was an aristocratic sort of man, and he answered that some court of ours, in the district of one of my friends behind me, had seized some property of his, and that he had taken Amerproperty only in the way of retaliation; when the United States should restore to him what these courts in Maryland had taken

away, he would restore our property.

Now, it so happened that the persons had seized the property of Christophe, were not the same whose property he seized and confiscated. These latter were innocent merchants, who were trading in the ports of his country, and whose ships he seized in those ports. These claims have been outstanding now for twenty years; and the claimants have as good claim, as any that comes before this House. They have been petitioning the Executive to obtain the restoration of their property, but in vain. And what is the reason Christophe was dethroned, and afterward, I believe, commit-The Government became a republic : and to that republic we sent one or more agents from the Government of the United States, who renewed its claim on the Government of Havti, as the successor of Christophe. And what has been the answer received? can speak with certainty as to what it has been; what it may be now, I know not; but I hope the House will allow an inquiry; I presume it is a continual claim. It is in the knowledge of the Executive, and can as easily be obtained, as the

answer to the inquiry proposed this morning by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Fry.) Some years since, an informal agent was ent to the President of the new republic, Presdent Boyer, with the demand for indemnificaasked for his regular commission from the Govcrnment of the United States to the Government of Hayti. He had none to show; and why not? Because the United States did not recognize the Government of Hayti as that of a free and independent State. At that time there might be some reason for our refusal to do so, pecause the French Government had pretensions to the possession of the island, and conever, claimed to be the sovereigns; and it was deemed that the recognition of their governsince then, France berself has recognized her believe, stand alone in refusing to do so. The agent, when he presented the demand, was told. very politely, by an able and learned Secretary of State, that he could enter on no discussion about any claims of citizens of the United States antil his government was recognized; but with his assurance, that, if that was done, all attenion should be given to our claims. That was there to perform the functions of a consul. How Maine:
And whereas, the Governor of the state of Georgia, has, by direction of the Legislature thereof, and according to the House will inquire. But, soit is; a person has been sent to Hauting a general though the said hill governor of Maine, these delinquents for trial, under the said hills contained to the Governor of Maine, these delinquents for trial, under the said hills contained to the c he had not even a letter to the Haytien Secretary of State. And I have seen it stated, that, in the intercourse between him and that officer, it was intimated, as a sort of compromise, that if the American Secretary of State with the same of the state of the state of Maine, instead of complying with this demand, as under the provisions of our national compact, he was intimated, as a sort of compromise, that if the American Secretary of State would be state of the said bills of indictment:

And whereas, the said bills of indictment:

And whereas, the said dovernor of the state of Maine, instead of complying with this demand, as under the provisions of our national compact, he was intimated, as a sort of compromise, that if the American Secretary of State would but give him a letter to the Haytien Secretary of State. addressed to him officially, under his title as entations and claims; and not only so, but that mentous rights; therefore, parred by your refusal to do what all the rest of Resolved, That it is with the deepest concern,

mestionable right to do. Mr. Speaker, I hope and trust the memorial will be received. This is not the only one which contains a this request. I am told there son and Rutherford counties, to murder all the whitewhich contains this request. I am told there are many such. There will be more of them before you. I hope the House will put an end to the everlasting agitation which gentlemen say must arise on all questions of this sort, by the recognition of Hayti. Why should you re
the recognition of Hayti. before you. I hope the House will put an end the recognition of Hayti. Why should you refinse? You cannot put Hayti down. You Sheriff of the county, when the whites should have been cannot prevent her from being an independent exterminated.—Nasheille Banner. republic. The consequence will be, that you will stand in the community of nations alone, with a surly, sulky refusal to acknowledge a republic as free and independent as yourselves. or what reason? Will the recognition do ny barm? Do you not see that in the other islands there is a question as important—that of universal emancipation—and that it is pro-

Inion.

Whole Archipelago. Yes; including the islands
The Chair again called Mr. Adams to order.

of both Spain and France. All this is at hand; The question was on receiving a memorial, and it is coming upon you, lament it or not. As a those remarks were very wide from that subject. friend of mine once said, behind me, (Mr. Cam-Mr. Adams. Well, sir; all the argument breleng.) it will come. You might as wel

gentleman wish us to say, we will have no in that they will recommend that its prayer be will have intercourse with black States, where country. When it is received, I do not know layery is permitted? Commercial intercourse but I should, indeed, prefer that it be referred with a land of slavery, is right and proper, but to a select committee on foreign affairs, because with a land of freemen! no, no; it amounts to the chairman has said that now, as on former oceasions it will never be looked into. I hope, if have farther reason why this memorial it goes there, that it will be considered; and I should be received. I have among various petitions committed to my charge to present this a report against the petition. I call on him to House, from my own State and others, one from give reasons why its prayer ought not to be he gentleman's own State of Virginia, God granted, and not to treat it with silent contempt. It is not the question of abolition. It has no Republic of Hayti should be acknowledged by more to do with abolition than the North eastour government, and that a profitable commer-cial intercourse should be established between the recognition of a sovereign, independent rehe two countries. It is a duty I owe to the public, which has for years been known as such memorialists, to demand that the House receive to all the world. Your refusal will not deprive her of that independence, and can only injure your own citizens."

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MAINE AND

A controversy between these two States has been going on for some time past, growing out of the alleged abduction of slaves.free with vessels and cargoes The case is thus stated by Gov. Gilmer, in his late Message to the Georgia Legislature :

> 'A true bill of indictment was found at the last January term of the Superior Court of Chatham County, against Philbrook and Kelle ran, for the same offence with which they had been charged, when demanded as fugitives from the justice of this State, by my predecessor. The demand for their arrest and delivery up to the Agent of this State, as fugitives from its ustice, was renewed upon the Governor of the State of Maine, and by him again refused-Copies of the report and resolutions adopted by your body at your last session, upon this subject, were in consequence of this conduct of the Governor of Maine, and in compliance with your request, transmitted to the Governor to be laid by them before the Legislature of the several States; to the members of Congress from this State, to be submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, and one to the Presi-

dent of the United States.

As the Legislature of Maine does not meet until January, 1839, its proceedings in answer to your resolutions, cannot be reported to during your present session. little doubt, however, that those proceedings. when they do take place, will sustain the course which has been pursued by the Executive authority of that State. On the 20th of March last, the Legislature of Maine passed a law upon the subject of fugitives from the justice of other States, by which it authorises the Govhimself by investigation into ernor to satisfy the grounds of a demand, and whether it ought be complied with. The Legislature of Maine, in passing a law to direct the Executive of the State, in a matter which is determined by the Constitution and laws of the Unite States: and the Governor, in justifying himse under such a law, in refusing to do what made imperative by the Constitution, have evi dently only acted in obedience to the state of He was met at the threshold, and was public opinion in Maine, arising out of the op position to the institution of slavery in this State. Had the persons who have been demanded of the State of Maine, by this State, been charged with any other crime than stealing a negro slave, there can be no doubt but that they would have been delivered up without difficulty.

If the people of Maine will thus prevent their authorities from delivering up to the authorities sidered its inhabitants as rebels. They, how- of Georgia, for trial, those who entice away from citizens of Georgia, their slaves, and escape from punishment into the State of Maine, the ment could not have been made without incur-ring the danger of a quarrel with France. But their rights of property from the danger to their rights of property from the danger to which it will be thus exposed. The State of Georgia has the power to protect its own instituindependence. So has Great Britain; and Georgia has the power to protect its own institu-among the states of the civilized world, we, I tions, and it will be its duty to exert it, if necessity should require."

The subject, it appears, has attracted attention in the Legislature of South Carolina. The following resolutions were presented in Senate of that State a few days since, by the Hon. James S. Rhett of Charleston :

Whereas, certain citizens of the state of Maine, have the state of things years ago. Since, I believe, the claim has been presented; and I have seen from the papers, that some one has been seen against the said persons, who are understood to be now against the said persons, who are understood to be now resident in and under the protection of the state of

And whereas, from the present aspect of the slave uestion, in the United States, it no longer becomes anytholding state to withhold the decided expression such, all attention should be given to our repre- of its sentiments, on any subject involving those mo

Resolved, That the state of Georgia, in making the very heavy duty, now imposed on articles demand for the delivery of these delinquents, for trial coming from the United States, should be redemanded nothing but what the strictest regard for jusmoved. Here, then, is the direct and important
interest of the commercial community, totally provisions of our national compact, authorized and re-

barred by your refusal to do what all the rest of the world has done, and which you are bound to do by the law of nations. The existence of a government does not depend on the color of the skin, but on the fact that it is independent, and within the pale of civilized nations. If it is, it has a right to demand recognition by all other governments. That is all that Hayti asks.

other governments. I hat is an unavitary states.

If you grant it, there is every reason to believe states.

Resolved, That the cause of Georgia is the cause of Resolved, That the cause of Georgia is the Counter of Georgia is the Coun that an important commercial intercourse will be established, and that your claimants will be indemnified, without coming to this government, as, if refused by Hayti, they will have an unour common rights.

NEGRO INSURRECTION. The Franklin Record received

More Mors. A mob consisting of nearly all the population of Guyandotte in Virginin, lately wreaked their vengeance on an abolitionist, by tarring and feath-ering him, riding him on a rail, and otherwise shamefully maltreating him. Such a course of consinct of the part of our southern brethren, is not only inhumor and unprincipled, but highly impolitic. It excites the very spirit, the indulgence of which they undertake to punish.—Mer. Jour. Such a course of conduct on

claimed close at your doors? Can you prevent that? There they are, with all their slaves emancipated. In three or four years more, the in Kentucky, has been permitted to return to his family.

COMMUNICATIONS.

w. K. C. Waste.

LETTER OF NATHAN BROOKS. CAMBRIDGEPORT, Dec. 25, 1838.

My DEAR FRIEND-I have read the extraordinary etter of Nathan Brooks, in the last number of the Libgrator. After reading your comments open it, I had esolved not to reply to its allegations. You were an cause with which I am in some slight degree identified.

fully discussed the merits of the case, but were used to get his signature to either of the documents. their solicitations; seriously questioning, however, whether I might not spend my time on more important matters. But, to the letter.

of the rights and reputation of my neighbor; that I am destitute of every principle of honesty; and, consequently, no friend to the true interest of the slave.

(1) A declaration, by members of the Convention at

ncord, who were present and heard my statement in regard to the Townsend affair :

TO THE PUBLIC.

Stanton 'labored with much ingenuity and sophistry to persuade the members of that Convention to believe, at the closing of the doors against him was in cons ultation between some gentleman of

nence of a consultation between some gentleman of ownsend and myself.'

We were members of the Convention aforesaid; and, according to our best recollection of the statement of Mr. Stanton, the above is a misrepresentation of what

While a regard for truth impels us to make this de aration, we wish not to be understood as charging Mr. Brooks with intentional misrepresentation. On this point, we neither affirm nor deny any thing.

Francis Jackson, Boston. G. W. Stacy, Carlisle Zeb. Spaulding, Jr. Ai Heald, Benj. P. Hutchins, Wendell Phillips, " Wm. Lloyd Garrison, " A. St. Clair,

A. A. Phelps, Cambridge pt
Dexter Fairbank,

J. N. Barbour,

Edward Brown, Jr. " A. St. Clair. Joseph W. Cross. Boxboro' Albert Hayward, "
Moses Hayward, Bedford.
Wm. Gragg, "
Amos Hartwell, " A. J. Stone, Joseph W. Alden, Wm. Farwell, Amos Harrwell, Oel Farnsworth, Waltham Elip't. Pearson. Amos Farnsworth, Groter Charles Knowlton. Benjamin Hall, Geo. W. Bancroft, Thos. J. Nutting, Samt. Puffer, Jr. Sudburg Martin Brown, "Ephraim Brown, Lincoln. Harris Cowdrey, Acton. Jas. T. Woodbury, " Parker M. Brown. "
Samuel D. Gay, Pepperel. John Fletcher, Isaac T. Flagg, John Edwards, Elias Chapman, "John C. Pond. Dunstable. Ancil Davis, Timothy Hartwell, Silas Hosmer, Simon Hapgood, James B. Nichols, Weburn. Daniel Wise, Quincy.

Josiah P. Dudley, Concord Joshua Smith, Townsend. H. Spaulding, Chelmsford H. Moulton, Marthero'. Jesse Crosby, Medford. Dan'l P. Hatch, Woburn. Before I offer a brief comment on this document, it may be well to state, that it has been presented to every person who was a member of the Convention, (so far we could oscertain their names,) with the exception of one from Cambridge, and those from Concord, and two or three gentlemen, who, when called upon, were

of them out of the state The reason why I am unable to declare, positively, [1] that every member, with the above exceptions, has been subject of slavery now, would injure the political proscalled upon, is, that the roll of the Convention was not pects of Mr. B. You very justly say, that I did soprinted with the proceedings, and, supposing it of no neither extenuating nor setting down ought in malice. consequence, was partly destroyed. But, from the It was also true that the genuine abolitionism of Mr. ources of information in my possession, it is quite cer. Brooks had been confidently affirmed by his political tain that not more than three or four members have friends ;-that we had received no letter from him, as been omitted, if indeed any. If the Cambridge and from his rival, by which to test the soundness of these Concord gentlemen, (four or five in number, I believe,) affirmations; and, therefore, were bound to take the or any body else, will inquire of me publicly or pri-vately, why they were not waited upon, the reasons of their views of what constituted genuine abolitionhall be forthcoming.

of both political parties, and none of them entertain of Mr. Brooks's opinions on the abolition question, and any personal hostility to Mr. Brooks. They signed it yet aided in suppressing a lecture on the fundamental with the greatest alacrity, the majority of them avowing principles involved in that question, on the ground a willingness to put their names to a much stronger

What is the amount of their certificate? They ment to the genuineness of Mr. B's abolitionism ! charge Nathan Brooks with a 'misrepresentation,' alias, a false representation of what I said at Concord. What a keen edge has that disclaimer of theirs, as to the

f my statement at Concord, is the premise from which

even as reputable men as there are in this Common- right which I feel no disposition to infringe. In the wealth, Nathan Brooks misrepresents, distorts, falsifies case in question. I drew my inference, viz. 'that it was ny statements.' This done, from such materials, he a sorry compliment to the genuineness of Mr. Brooks's wists the halter on which to hang the 'reputation of abolitionism.' This was my only inference, stated very is neighbor."

They tell their own story.

To THE PUBLIC.

To The Public.

The undersigned, a cirizen of Townsend, has seen in the Liberator, a letter addressed to Win. L. Garrison by Hon. Nathan Brooks, in regard to a statement made y Henry B. Stanton, at the Anti-Slavery Convention at Concord, on the 11th inst., concerning the shutting of a meeting-house in this town against a lecture on layery by him.

correct. This say the conviction now.

Only four other adult persons, besides Mr. Stanton and myself, were present at the above-mentioned conversation in Townsend, but one of whom was present at the Concord Convention.

JOSHUA SMITH.

But, although I have never made such a deduction, yet, if I may venture an opinion on so profound a subere Rev. O. Tracy, and his lady, Mr. Abner Brooks, a phlegmatic old man had, in the absence of

er gentleman, were not at Concord

the seen, has no bearing upon what took place at Concord, but relates to the Tornsend matters. I publish it, REPLY OF H. B. STANTON TO THE however, that we may have the whole thing before us, and, also, that we may be prepared to appreciate that other 'paper' which Mr. A. Brooks says he signed! Those parts of the letter, which do not relate to question at issue between Mr. Nathan Brooks and myself, I have inclosed in brackets. []

GROTUN, Dec. 25, 1838. Beo STANTON.

resolved not to reply to its allegations. You were an eye and ear witness of all that transpired at the Anti-Slavery Convention in Concord, and knew where of you affirm. Nathan Brooks was not present, and hence, his sources of information are more questionable than yours. On the ground of impartiality, the odds are equally against him. You testify for another. He testifies in his own cause. Your statement fully contradicts his. Here I might rest, and safely demand a verdict. But some of my friends are desirous that I should reply to his letter. The fear, on their part, that the versed with him more than half an hour, and preuty fully discussed the merits of the case, but were unable fully discussed the merits of the case, but were unable fully discussed the merits of the case, but were unable fully discussed the merits of the case, but were unable We have been to Townsend, and were pretty su

whether I might not spend my time on more important matters. But, to the letter.

The point at issue between Mr. Brooks and myself is no; what took place at Townsend, but what transpired at Concowl. Does he truly state what I there said?

1. He affirms, that Mr. Stanton 'labored with much ingenuity and sophistry, to persuade the members of that Convertion [at Concord] to believe, that the closing of the conversation, that the reason why the horse was not strictly true, as he himself had had an influence in causing the house to be closed, as well as the gentleman referred to. He also admitted, in the course of the conversation, that the reason why the horse was not granted for the lecture, was, that Mr. Brooks's rolltransferred to and myself [Mr. Brooks's rolltransferred to and myself [Mr. Brooks's rolltransferred to and myself [Mr. Brooks's rolltransferred to a consultation between some gentleman of Torm-end and myself [Mr. Brooks.]

2. This is the hinge on which all his allegations against me turn. It is the entire foundation on which he bases the following charges—viz. that I have been guilty of aggravated baseness and injustice; that I was influenced by sinister motives in my statement at Concord; that I am recreant to truth; that I am regardless of the rights and reputation of my neighbor; that I am TSTANTON MIGHT THERE MAKE?' 'I TERE MAKE?'

ord; that I am recreant to truth; that I am regardless of the rights and reputation of my neighbor; that I am restitute of every principle of honesty; and, consequently, no friend to the true interest of the slave.

These charges are weighty, and require a strong sais to sustain them. If it crumbles, the formidable recreatively, no friend to the propud. superstructure tumbles to the ground.

Let us examine the stability of his foundation; for every thing depends upon it. To demonstrate its rottenness, I adduce the following documents.

(1) A declaration, by members of the Convention at his name would not look well upon the two.' You may

guess where the other came from! *

Yours, 'in labor and sacrifice for the slave GEORGE W. BANCROFT, LUTHER BOUTELLE.'

The undersigned have seen a letter in the Liberator, addressed to Win. Lloyd Garrison, by Hon. Nathan Brooks, concerning a statement made by Henry B. Townsend, with the remark, that when that question is Stanton, at the recent Anti-Stavery Convention at Concord, in which letter is the following paragraph:

Concerning this statement, Mr. Brooks says, Mr. Stanton that by the property of the above letter, which more particularly relates to the closing of the house in the point at issue, I shall be happy to meet it. I have always asserted, that there were one or more subordinates in that speech-suppressing affair. Mr. Abner I dismiss all that part of the above letter, which nates in that speech-suppressing affair. Brooks was one of these-perhaps the only one But, the Townsend gentleman, as he well knows, was the chief in the onset on free discussion In fact. Mr. A Brooks admits that the opening of the house was in his hands.

I ask, then, does not the certificate of Descon Smith and the pregnant admissions of Mr. Abner Brooks, weep away the last vestige of Mr. Nathan Brooks's nises? Yea, verily! and close in their wake follow his deductions.

The whole case, in a nut-shell, is this. My state ment at Concord was 'substantially correct.' Mr. Brooks's version of that statement is a misrepresenta-

Let it be distinctly understood, that, in view of these facts, I brand Nathan Brooks neither as a slanderer, calumniator, nor a liar; but, I do say, that, if he means to declare, on his own responsibility, that, in the Concord Convention, I stated it to be a fact, that the closing of the doors in Townsend against me was in consequence of a consultation between some gentleman of that town and himself; or, that I 'labored with much ingenuity and sophistry' to persuade the members of that Convention to believe it to be a fact then I am, with much pain, I confess, constrained to be lieve, that 'Nathan Brooks' is recreant to truth, and regardless of the rights and reputation of his neighbor. Thus much as to the grestion of veracity. I hasten to other points. It may be asked, why I made any statement to the

Concord Convention, in regard to the Townsend affair.

Previous to my making it, considerable had been said, very instly, in derogation of the sound abolitionism of Mr. Parmenter. I was also satisfied, that one or two gentlemen present would try to make it aprear that Mr. Brooks was a genuine abolitionist Wishing to hold the scales impartially between the ri val candidates, and to throw all the light in my power on their asserted claims to the support of abolitionists, I thought it a duty I owed to the Convention, to state absent on journeys, and not soon expected back-two the FACTS relating to the closing of the meeting-house in Townsend, mainly by a warm and influential parism. The Townsend transaction was a case in point The gentlemen who have signed this document, are The Townsend gentleman endorsed for the soundness that it would injure the success of his favorite candidate. Well might I say, that this was a sorry complimuch for the motives which impelled me to make the

But it may be said, that, from this statement, saw intention of this misrepresentation !- On this point, ne have drawn the inference, that the closing of the doors neither offirm nor deny any thing.'

Let it be borne in mind, that Mr. Brooks's version tween Mr. Brooks and the Townsend gentleman. against me was in consequence of a consultation be

I stated a fact, a whole fact, and nothing but a fact. he deduces all the sweeping inferences derogatory to Facts are the world's property, and he is a thicf and a my character. If this fails him, wee to his deductions, robber who hides them. In stating this fact, I was but His version is the terra firma on which he erects his rendering to every man his due. And from it, every edifice. The above document crumbles the basis of his man is at liberty to draw such inference as he pleases superstructure to atoms, and the entire fabric is pre. he being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.' I ipitated upon the head of the architect. There let it is no part of my business to draw inferences for others. If I should, they would not be their inferences. They 'A misrepresention'-i. e. in the opinion of fifty. have an 'inalienable right' to draw their own-a briefly to the Convention, almost in the very words of (2) In further proof of the untenableness of Mr. the above. At the close of my statement, which occutrooks's position, I adduce the following documents. pied about five minutes, I said to the Convention, from these facts, you must draw your own inferences.' In this, I merely reminded them of their right-

I was present, and heard all the conversation between Ir. Stanton and a gentleman of this town, in regard to the shutting the meeting-house aforesaid, and took part a that conversation.

I was also present at the Convention at Concord, and I was also present at the Convention at Concord, and eard the entire statement Mr. Stanton made there, in other. And, if Mr. Brooks, or any of his friends, are displeased with it, their indignation should be expendently be the convention of the time, and is my post recollection, this statement was substantially arreet. This was my conviction at the time, and is my it the inference, that Mr. B. was implicated in this gagnitude.

The 'four other adult persons' above alluded to, ject, I do not think that if 'an ardent young man' or and Mr. Levi Warren, 'the Townsend gentleman,' trary testimony, perpetrated such an inference, he so often spoken of. Mr. Tracy and lady, and the lativould be worthy of death without a trial by a jury of Mr. Abner his peers. For, if the interview had no connexion with the Brooks was. In regard to these persons, I annex the closing of the house, why did the Townsend gentleman, ollowing letter. I omit some paragraphs of a private when the propriety of closing it was the only point in and irrelevant character. Much of the letter, it will debate between us, adduce the fact of the interview in

the course of his argument? Was it wholly in nd yet calculated to implicate his Concord friend? was the gentleman an unskilful advocate; & Mr. R. shall be excused for saying, Deliver me friends, and I will take care of '- Henry E. St. Says Mr. Brooks . Mr. Stanton-bad apper at Townsend been such as to justify a heate on in the suspicion, that I was in some war ed with the proceedings there-might have the truth on the spot, by a proper inquiry, reflection, entertain 'the suspicion,' any such way connected with these pieces mplicate him in that particular prosslave on, and, consequently, I had no or uch 'inquiry.'

Mr. B. further says, 'he [Henry B. Store statements at a place where, without his statements at a principle of his own politic e might have been correctly informed an ect, by a moment's inquiry.

As this paragraph, as well as the one als evidently written to make the baseness and tice of the course I have pursued more appare aggravated,' I am very anxious to get at its a confess it puzzles me a little. The 'place s Concord. What is meant by the subje onnexion of Mr. Brooks with the closing of Townsend? If this be meant, then I a could have been 'correctly informed' on ther by a moment's inquiry.' Mr. B. and his To riend were the only men who could know about that 'subject.' The former, as he absent from town [Concord] through the wo latter was not at the Convention. And then quiry' was to be made in 'the ranks of the al The Townsend gentleman does not

do duty ' in such ' ranks.' Does Mr. Brooks If the paragraph have any meaning, it must be riz. that I might have inquired of the Cou litionists, if Mr. Brooks ever, to their knowledge vised, encouraged, or in any manner conclosing of the doors of public buildings against u slavery lecturers.' In my statement, I said no inferred nothing, on this 'subject,' and, consequ to have busied myself in running around Con ascertain the public-building-closing reputation of y scertain the public-building rinsing reputation of Ni han Brooks, I should have cut a sorry figure, an nade a bootless tramp.

I will now take up the counts in this indictness.

plead to them in their order.

1 'Henry B. Stanton' 'is an ardem young. This may be true, - but, he is not so 'ardent' a orce too many charges into his gun at once.

Some muskets so contive it.

As to miss the mark they drive at:
And, whether nimed at duck or plover.
Bear wide, and kick their owner over!

Seither is he so 'young' as not to have lie nough to see one man fall into the pit he had if for another. Mr. B. is my senior in age He ough o set me an example of truth and candor. 2. 'The baseness and injustice of my course ;

arent and aggravated." Witnesses who volunteer to impeach charges ould be very careful that they be not guity of the ame crimes they charge upon others. This payer lude their testimony

3. 'Henry B. Stanton was influenced by sing notives. If by this is meant, that I was anxious to defeat it

lection of Mr. Brooks, it is true. If it is mean, if was not equally anxions to defeat his opponent. alse. If it is meant, that I desired the defeat of e of them, for any other reason than because I reg hem as recreant to 'the true interests of the slave, false. If it is meant, that, at the Concord Conv ion, I stated any thing untrue, or even stated in om 'sinister motives,' it is false.
'Sinister motives?' Spotless man! He was inf

need by no 'sinister motives' in attempting to ate the ruin of my character out of 'a missepre ion!' When I made my 'labored address,' (f minutes long!) I was 'excited by the recent d pointment I had experienced at Townsend? He, w wrote his 'note,' was not 'excited by the rece disappointment he had experienced at' the ball

4. 'Henry R. Stanton' (is recreant to truth Let the general charge go. I plead specially re are three 'truths' to which I am not 'rece First, 'that all men are created equal.' Second the neeting-house was closed against a lecture in de Brooks, (who, as he alieged, had recently had an terview with that gentleman,) on the ground, the could be prejudicial to the political prospects of M.; and Third, that the said Nathan Brooks is pron be guilty of 'misrepresentation,' on the authority five seven as veritable men as can be found in fourth Congressional district.

5. 'Henry B. Stanton' is 'regardless of the rights nd reputation of his neighbor.

y first misrepresenting his neighbor, and then charge g him with baseness, injustice, lying, slander to ishonesty. 6. 'Henry B. Stanton' is 'destitute of every prin

le of honesty." Who says so ? Nathan Brooks. I shall risk a veret, without going into my defence, unless an additionwitness is sworn. 7. 'Henry B. Stanton' is 'no friend to the true inter

of the slave." This allegation, coming from one who refuses, with

operly questioned, to say, whether or not he is the iend of the slave, deeply mores me! 'It is the u indest cut of all ! ' Et tu' Brooks ?! And it is much pain' that he is 'constrained to believe' oubt the discovery, that there was one man commonwealth, who was recreant to the slat his anti-slavery bosom with 'pain' inexpres Were any other than the base 'Henry B. Sunta raitor, I would offer Mr. Brooks my profes

Well, the 'painful' charge may be true. But, it is ity the fact had not been discovered six years of would have saved . Henry B. Stanton' some ! the 'brotherhood' some labor and expense, an leman, whom the 'true' abolitionists of the trict have twice repudiated at the polis, So much for the several counts in the index The contents of Mr Brooks's letter are not

aordinary, than its appearance was uner What! a letter from Nathan Brooks, while and is pending, in which he is concerned and addressed to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and tioning candidates, and slavery and t Surely, Solomon was mistal en when he sa no new thing under the sun. Why, it beg riously apprehended, that Mr. Brooks was writing a letter, on such subjects, at Thanks to his 'soher second thought,' the the electors of the foorth district is at length But, the 'considerations' which called for (I beg pardon, 'note') challenge our attention than its appearance. Mr. Ereoks saw i my 'address' at the Concord Convention him. He goes about to inquire whether you correct. To his great surprise, he says h that I went much further than your reate, and tried to make the conver ne talk he had had with somebody was of that somebody's shutting the deig-house? Admitting the truth of all this harge Mr Brooks with a very high crime. have been very innocent in being thus made by some injudicious gentleman. But. ensitive condidate is suddenly very story of 'Henry B. Stanton' is false, and is i and therefore, Mr. Brooks resolves upon a ref r. This zeal to vindicate himself from a fall in print, is very commendable in one so ! of rights and reputation. But, are we to infe omptness in repelling, through the columns stor, this false charge, that all the other alle which have recently been tabled against him columns, are true, because they have passed un him? If the false statements of an ardent young of heated imagination, kindle him into such that has vindicate himself publicly, are we 'conseque infer, that the allegations of grave men, of soler just wholly irrelevant, neard friend? Then cate; & Mr. Broke liver me from my denry B. Stanica -had appearance a hea some way conner. iquiry.' I did no on, that he was in precedings, as in re-slavery transac

B. Stanton'] made ithout going out of own political party. ned upon the sub one above quoted nagness and injus-more apparent and get at its meaning. e 'place' spoke losing of the house then I deny that I d' on that subject and his Townsend by know any thing ns he tells no, was And, then, the is of the abolition. claim fr. Brooks? ng, it runst be this, ir knowledge, ad-

nt, I said nothing. and, consequently reputation of Nasorry figure, and his indictment, and lent young man! so 'ardent' as to ntrive it,

lings against anti-

to have lived long e pit he had digged in age He ought my course are apmpeach character. e not guilty of the

ers. This may ex-

If it is meant, that his opponent, i because I regarder ests of the slave,' i e Concord Conveneven stated truth n! He was infu

ttempting to fabri

'a mistepresenta-ed address,' (five the recent disap-nsend. He, when cited by the recent ed at' the ballo lead specially, that nl.' Second, that a lecture in defence al friend of Nathan recently had an in-

the ground, that it d prospects of Mr. n Brooks is proved on the authority of diess of the rights prove the contrary,

te of every princi-I shall risk a verunless an additionnd to the true inter-

or, and then charg-

lying, slander and

who refuses, when her or not he is the ne! It is the uns one man in the to the slave, filled ain inexpressible mry B. Stanton' the y profoundest cene true. But, it is a

red six years ago. nton' some trouble. xpense, and the genpolls, 'much pain.' er are not more exwas unexpected s, while an election

attention to less saw your reports saw your report is says he finds out, report would indicate the report would indicate the report would indicate the report would indicate with the cause there of a meetdeers of a meet h crime. Re might thus made a couse n. But, no, this and is in print too, from a false allega-in one so regardful

s, while an election and as a candidate, son, and about question and about one in the said, there is y, it began to be seeks was incapable of s. at such a time. It is a time to the said the sa we to infer from his ecolumns of the Libhe other allegations gainst him, in your e passed unnoticed by n ardent young man we consequently men, of soter jude

ments, are true, because under them he is as cool as icdant as a statue? The columns of the Liber: and as dame as a sequence of the Libers of the highways and hedges of the fourth district are teemed with 'statements' and 'addresses' in and to this gentleman, during the last two monthwhave been endorsed, too, by responsible men, me ent nor young. They have charged Mr. Broo having no sympathy for the slave-with haugh famuly to make any reply to the respectable queriefellow-citizens-with treating contemptuousl (air questions on the subject of human rightsbeing deaf to the ealfs of humanity, and the secret the slave-with despising the friends of bleeding naty-with denying to his neighbors one of the exal rights of freemen-with being totally unworthy sport of honest men-with being recreant to whis of man, and the claims of crushed humanity disregarding the rights of freemen, and their for the friendless slave, thus adding insult to inith a willingness to deny to 6000 American citis the District of Columbia, all legal rights, and to them beyond the pale of Constitutional protection faully, (with much more than might be quoted) a declared, that he is a butter colonizationist, in faminued slavery, and that the rights and hap-(the abused slave, the highest good of the slaveor, the honor of the nation, the precious cause of feedom, the claims of impartial justice, the necepts of the gospel, and the stern demands of as law, all require that he should be rejected at Verily, the man who can stand all this withacing, need not be 'frightened from his propriety' the suphisms' of a 'heated imagination!" but he was the innocent cause of somebody's amaz up a meeting-bouse, ought not to ruffe ay of one who can receive such tornado chargabily! But, no, the former allegation (which by the by, wasn't made) stirs him up from the bottom, and with he takes the field, with lance in rest, and annatures the recreant to truth. All very right. But. other charges have been marshalled against has, certainly as formidable as this, and lo, this booted nal sourced champion of truth and reputation don't the lists. Where now are those considerations of op interest,' which subsequently induced him to rush wherescue? Were the former allegations invinci-

The imputations reared against me by Mr. Brooks cruel, as the ground on which they stand is un-ie. The 'misrepresentation' on which he erects

rue! Mr. Brooks may dispose of this inference,

intentional, the baseness of his conduct can only nated by the value of that priceless jewel, repuwill not give a name to such wickedness at the most favorable construction on his beheve his 'misrepresentation' was, technially speaking, unintentional. He was probably misheated imagination of some blind partizan. Bo, while this may extenuate his conduct, does it acunt hand being reckless of the rights and reputaof honershoor?' He is proved to be guilty of reming what I said at the Concord Convens proved, that what I did say there was subusually true. For uttering substantial truth, Mr. vers me with enithets, which, if true, render nous. And what can be his only excuse for He was misinformed by 'several abolitionists.' low many,-two, three, or four? What sort of abononists were they? Of the type of his Townsend And were they not, every man of them, his saied and prejudiced, not to say, blinded and deaf Is any man, however exalted in society property and standing, justified in stabbing his egabor's reputation through and through, till he has a little more ' pains' than did Mr. Brooks, to inhe whether he is not using weapons forged out of a sentation?' Before he smote me with these allegations, why did he not 'ascertain the by a proper inquiry?' He is a lawyer, fawith criminal proceedings. Before he let the all, why did he not ask the suspected culprit, what had to say why sentence of death to his reputation ld sot be passed upon him? Then was the time your rooms man. liable, in his ardor, to be misunderstood by a deaf partizan. I was bound, before miking my statement, to go around, among the acconstances of Mr. B. to learn his reputation on the object of free discussion, about which I affirmed nothing. For neglecting this, my guilt, in his estimation, exceeding great. Let him be measured by his own aid. He is of a ripe age, cool, and careful. Of course he has no right to be deceived by appearsaces, but bound to be correctly informed. greer inquiry,' before he tramples on the rights and

atel in leaping to calumnious conclusions, from false remises. Let him nonder the injunction, "Judge not. hat ye be not judged.' If I have wronged him, while pleading for the suffering and the dumb, I deeply ream ready to make ample reparation. That as deeply wronged me. I know. In this contest, te has greatly the advantage over me. He has wealth, tal influence, and is favored with a high reputation, a numerous circle of friends, in the county of his ridence. He is sustained by a large and respectable any, whose presses are ready to do his pleasure honored with a responsible office, he aspires to a on in Congress. The advocate of an unpopular, just cause, I am ex officio an outlaw. With y, my proofs will be outweighed by h's assertions, are common plunder, why should mine a better fate? Breaking the cords of party, to of to the slave, I receive, I expect, I ask for In such a contest, Mr. Brooks is welcome war his brow with all the laurels he may win.

Yours for the oppressed, HENRY B. STANTON. P.S. Since the foregoing was in type, the followhas been put into my hands by its authors.

wecomment.-Ed. Lib. Sta - We have seen in the last Liberator, a let-li-m. Nathan Brooks, asserting that Mr. Stanton with much ingenuity and sophistry to persuade above of the lase Convention at Concord to bethe closing of the meeting-house in Town-

2 and consequences of a consultation between 2 addressed of that town and himself:— a surface whole of Mr. Stanton's remarks at that amount the whole of Mr. Stanton's remarks at that and about the word of the surface of the posterior, is diffing us to think that he supposed, that as to believe, that Mr. Brooks univised, was of in any way concerned in the closing of s, at the time or since; and we cannot but be that any man present should have carried

Respectfully yours, FRANCIS TACKSON. WENDELL PHILLIPS. Boston, Dec. 27th, 1838.

TO ABOLITIONISTS OF THE FOURTH DIS-

TRICT. The grand and widely known movements of single

ated men are all that the most see of them. an shall find a wise man will often pass by these and meaningless, and rest his gaze on some awardly the merest trifle, a thread of vapor there in the farthest horizon. And it is bes given to him to look through the false glare amotion and uproar throw over the actions of to know their true significance and force. hily calls only matters of the closet and of destows are many times pregnant with destiny. stillness, in glad day, and from a clear sky, bolts are often sped, and we perish, swifter engit even can tell to itself the cause thereof. box great force this principle applies to what I bring before you, I will not judge; perhaps ery little, some might think with much. it is a principle faithfully to be held in view, and

frequent staring in its fulness. At the anti-slavery convention held in Concord, on e lith ult there was intentional confusion and disthance during almost the whole of the remarks of one the speakers, at moments load enough to drown a derate voice, but generally just aggravated enough annoy and chill and weary the speaker. Let that act he on record; let it be known widely, and remem-

on it, in the eyes of every high-minded man who wit- but simply to sit in judgment upon the abo times he claim the name of abolitionist, his hyperricy unduly excited by what had been thrown out in his reand treachery are the same. Through indignities marks; and a few so far demeaned themselves as to men come to dignities,' says Bacon; but the pitiful commence coughing, and shuffling with their feet, to not of partizans, but for high and holy philanthropy, highly reprehensible, and unworthy of abolitionists—(for religion that is) do sink themselves too low to conof any man. 'R.' has rebuked it in strong terms their insults. Should any discipline of events or spir- from an unintentional provocation. We would not ex itual influences by and by lead them to conceive of tenuate, but condemn it, unqualifiedly. With this ex such feelings as contrition and love, let them not be so ception, the proceedings were conducted with proper altogether over-rigid with themselves, as to mourn dignity and great unanimity.]- Ed. Lib. over any injury they may fancy to have done him. They may be sure every one knows them too weak and puny to harm any thing but themselves, and those before, and cowardice itself they have belittled by these articles will present an unusually good opportunity for

curses to curses, devil against devil, is their warfare. Until they have lost every form of power over us, and drop off venomics and fangless, we must wander

about in the wilderness. It is the inexorable law. There is not, to my knowledge, a present exigency calling for any thing more than these general terms. style, trimmed with lace, and the frilled crumped, box-To the wise they may be sufficiently definite. Does plaited and plain; lace and diamond net caps for the any one ask, why not spare altogether those who walk bonnet, a beautiful style of Jemi parure, not yet exwith us, why give our enemies and our 'safely distant' posed for sale in the shops. Many other articles now friends the impression that, like the sword of Sir Hu- offered are not to be found elsewhere in this country. New

- eat into ourselves, for lack Of something else to hew and hack'?

with our true brethren are undoubted and vital. To Autographs of distinguished personages. do so may be to do harm, but to leave violent and nestilent men to grow and prey on us undisturbed, is to do Whoever sees no difference between these two. is to be told in charity that he is blind and harded. In as far as a man sees this difference with distinciness, and bears it in mind with steamy vividness, in so far his philanthropy is pure and potent. The foolish men who disturbed that meeting, and the more guilty men whose duty it was to suppress those dis turbances, may possibly come to know by and by, that to violate the freedom of speech, be it in the person of an abolition brother, or of the worst slaveholder in the land, may crush and harm the slave more than a of the Society ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. thousand speeches and conventions benefit him. It is to take the earth itself from under our feet; it is to it is to tear off the very muscles and nerves from our evenings. The crowd of animated purchasers betoken portant the spirit made manifest in those disturbances fesh that could be moved in man's heart, for the oppresuld be known, and with universal execrations driv en back to his 'dry places,' and this immediately.

There were men in that meeting, the veriest lynchers

Fowler and Wilson added much to the interest of the would be ready to mob its opposers; were they heirs of slaves in the Carolinas, they would shed blood in de-

countenance would seem of itself powerful to awe verse and prose. down the dark spirit of turbulence and uproar. With One lady, who forwarded many letters in verse, wrote the freshness and truthfulness of the boy, with the rich to a friend through the office, and gave an account of a nothing that is old and rotten, he ignores actual institutions, the present humors and fantasies of the multitude. 'As the second' of any man, 'be he who he
may, he accepts nothing,' but with direct and naked
intuition searches the face of Truth. Even now his

"Beace, peace to thy ashes! thy sufferings are o'er;
For the hand of oppression shall lash thee no more;
Thy slumbers are calm, and thy head is at rest,
While thy soul hath escaped to the land of the blest. octrine and life are doing a work in undermining the With the wing of an angel thou fliest above, base principles of slaveholders and their apologists, which the rearings of a host of pernicious brawlers claiming our name and seal will not undo. There needs but a better knowledge of our purposes and Many of the mottos on the articles offered for sale means, and of the facts in regard to slavery, and the rare dead spots in him become alive, he is of us a swell

Grateful acknowledgements are tendered to the Cam as with us, his sattlest defect is filled up, and he is the bridgeport ladies, who furnished a table of tasteful ar whole-hearted and effective friend of the right in this ticles, and added to the receipts of the sale \$94. gloomiest crisis of our people's career. Alas! with what a specimen of abolitionism have we presented and others, liberally supplied the refreshment tables hin! With what deep disgust must be have left that meeting! And how long will we encourage, will we Mr. J. E. Fuller, for their kind attentions through the endure, that folly and madness, in those affecting to be sale. our brethren, which thus alienates us from the respect and affections of men who are nature's own nobility that abolitionism is fast dying owny in Boston. The and strength?

said. Had a few men, a very few, been absent, the meeting had been altogether orderly. Some of those be all the glory. few may not be so steeled to tender emotions, as to be ungrateful for the lenity which leaves their names un. Monocracy. Extract of a letter dated Carlisle, (Midmentioned. It is a five grace; very little more insult diesex county.) Dec. 26: from them would make it a duly to withdraw it. Br. St. Clair gave Some of those concerned more or less in the disturb-last night. Gentlemen, not 'of property and ance were doubtless good hearts, yielding to a momen-standing.' but of baseness and leaning, turned tary excitement, and are now ashamed of it. There out to mob us. They did not raise much steams were others who know little more and wish no better disturbed our meeting a little with a hort than to bow down and do the hidding of the miscrable and drum, and threatened loudly. As Br. St.

The severity of remark in the above communishould be given, so that no wrong impression may be therefore he should have nothing to do with us. made upon the mind of the reader.

Concord, our correspondent undertook to show, by a subscribers in the country have had just cause to comrecital of certain fiets, that the democratic party is hos- plain of irregularity in the wailing and receiving of ile to the cause of liberty and humanity; and, there- their papers; but, by the new arrangements we have fore, that no votes ought to be thrown by abolitionists made, we trust there will be no disappointment in future for any candidate belonging to that party. This was from the first of January. honestly and innocently done by the speaker—for he is no partizan; but, however well meant, it was a fire-brand thrown into the midst of combustible materials. munication of 'A Universalist Abelitionist.'

bered long. It were feebleness and insip dity to say, Our triend was repeatedly interrupted, as he proceed that widely and long it ought to redound to the shame ed, and called to order—properly, too, we think—on of every one conducting that meeting, who did not (as the ground, that the Convention was not assembled to ome did) nake efforts to avert the infamy which rests decide upon the merits of any political party, as such, nessed or has heard of those doings. To any man worthiness of Nathan Brooks and William Parmenter; read in the alphabet, of abolition that proposition is a that no man is bound to abandon his political princi truism. Abolitionist! the very name is linked with ples, because his party has proved recreant to those the idea of suppressed freedom of speech, menaces, up-principles; that if statements were to be invidiously roar, violence, suffered by them who wear it. Never made respecting the abolitionism of the democratic parbefore or elsewhere, and, I trust in Heaven, never ty, the same course would have to be pursued toward again, may it suggest to us the thought of turbulent the whiz party, which would occupy the whole time of and tumultons men, who outrage in others the rights the Convention, and thus defeat its object; and that they affect to plead for in themselves. It matters not while it could not be denied that both parties, as such, a rush who a speaker may be, however obscure or in- are thoroughly corrupt,-couring our strength, or gnificant, or however tame, absurd or impertinent his trampling upon us, as local circumstances might seem speaking. The principle, or rather the denial of prin-tiple, the ruffianism and low villany in the man who atapts to suppress him by disorder, are the same, and, put in nomination, of whatever party or sect. It was if that man lay claim to the character of respectability decided unanimously by the Convention, that the and decency and moral worth-above all, if in these speaker was out of order. Some of the delegates were cowards who thus desecrate and outrage a meeting, drown the voice of the speaker. This procedure was fer even that remote and sad honor on the victim of The disturbance, however, was momentary, and arose

THE LYNN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR Will be held at the TOWN HALL, LYNN, on the FIRST purage them. They were dwarfs and puppets and Second of January, when a beautiful collection of

the selection of gifts for the season. Less than two weeks might perhaps have taken the Among them are toper stands for scaling letters, and Jews from Goshen to the land of promise. 'But God alumette stands, of or moulu and bronze; ink and led them round about in the wilderness for forty years.' cologne stands of Sevre's porcelain; Farina's German There is no dashing or planging in the workings of cologne and can de Lavande; a great variety of rose the Power which moves our world with all that is there- wood, curled maple, glass and tunbridge wood work in to its end. Every year the war-vulture battens on boxes, some of high finish; inlaid essence-box; laquered his thousands, and fleshes himself anew for his borrid and gilt Chinese tea-caddy; letter-rack of a new con feast, and the slaver, 'rigged with curses dark,' lands struction; screens of wood and paper, and card-racks the kidnapper to prowl on the wastes of Africa. But to correspond, both pendant and standing : portfolios no devouring fire from Heaven tears up God's silent and blotting books of different size, price and material firm ament, the awful type of His still rolling provi- a supply of paper, quills and writing apparatus with dence. We are motes and minnows floating in the in-finite light; we see points only. Yet it is not pre-consisting of needle-books, pocket books, souvenirs, suming to say, that some of the ends of His doings we Ac. embossed with beautiful Gothic designs, some pre may discern. The Jewish tradition affirms that one purpose in the wearisome wanderings of that people in State; embossed wafer boxes; writing cases for the the desert, was, that all the rebellious 'men of war' centre table, of an exquisite model, finished with fine might die out from among them, before they came to ly executed pencil drawings, received from England; the land of rest. Likewise now, in leading up our an excellent selection of children's toys, in wood and brother from his house of bondage, we go through toil-some paths, and perilous defiles, and weary wastes, and lilliputian baskets, firkins and tubs of a perfect prochilling bogs, and often-times, after strainings and as- portion and finish; surprise boxes; some beautifu pirations, we behold with consternation that we have miniature bedsteads, with furniture. Worsted work, been falling backward; the land has floated beneath us. particularly slippers, wrought in the latest German It is because there are 'men of war' in our midst; patterns; lamp and vase stands; cephalias, tippets and poor craven hearts they are indeed, yet rancorous for bags, beautifully netted of German worsted in various fight; their turbid and angry philanthropy will not meshes; purses of elegant fabric; bags and reticules have rage and malice overcome of love; fury to fury, of every color, shape and material, with and without mottoes; beautiful wax flowers, &c.

Hosiery and linen; infants' and children's frocks aprons, and beautiful quilted satin hoods; infants' dressing baskets; a few excellent specimens of capes, cuffs and collars, comprising the richly embroidered and beautiful arrangements of embossed cards for various ornamental purposes. Finely executed cabinet paintings in oils, of American scenery, richly framed. answer, it is done in obedience to principles, which Shadows, or paper cuttings of eminent men. Book of The Amateur will find them worthy of inspection.

To friends from a distance, we offer refreshments of various kinds, with the assurance that every arrange ment which a strict view of minor morals and dignified

propriety require, will be made The hall will be opened at half past 9 o'clock, A. M. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the fair will be continued on Thursday.

Lynn, Dec. 27, 1838.

The Fair of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, which was held the last week, realized to the Treasury

The spacious Hall was tastefully ornamented with evergreens, and presented a most interesting appearleave our world-moving screw nothing to stand upon; ance, particularly when brilliantly illuminated in the own body social. I answer farther, that it is all imed most emphatically, that there still remained much sion of the poor and the sighing of the needy

in embryo; if our cause were in the ascendant, they occasion; and many were the smiles that went round as the secrets of the hearts of youth and manhood were

fence of slavery. Obsta principiis, oppose beginnings, is a law of ethics no less than of policy.

The Post-Office was a source of considerable interest.

Mr. P. H. Sweetser, Rev. Mr. Thaver, L. A. H. Peter. Mr. P. H. Sweetser, Rev. Mr. Thayer, L. A. H. Peter-With sorrow and shame, several of us saw present during that scene, one, whose benignant and noble rison, and many others, furnished interesting letters in

wisdom of whitened age, of azure serenity, yet of the tour to New-Orleans. In describing the city, she says intensest activity and carnesiness, alive to outbreaks she came to the grave of a child, who had been so cru of genuine emotion, and laving it even in its wildest elly treated by its master, as to cause its death; and extravagances, deaf to falsehood and fury, he clings to while standing near the grave, the following thoughts

Mr. O. Goss, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Burnham of Roxbury

proceeds of the Fair held in 1835, amounted to \$343; Let no one understand me as implicating most of in 1836, to \$556; in 1837, to \$850; in 1838, to ELEV. the meeting in the charges involved in what I have EN HUNDRED DOLLARS. Blessed death this?

Br. St. Chair gave us his second lecture obocrats that do tarre them on,' content and fit to Clair and a friend were returning home, one o be driven, 'like turkeys to market, with a stick and a our miserable drunkards fired two shots of rotted clout.'

R. but drunkards fired two shots of rotten eggs. It has waked us up; we shall forthwith organize a society here. The orthodox minister may be charged as the father of the tion is not wholly unmerited. It is proper, however mob. After reading the notice of our meeting,

In the course of some remarks at the Convention in PROMISE OF AMENDMENT. For a few weeks past, our

ROSTON. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1838.

NE ARRANGEMENT

Hereafter all letters respecting the pe oncerns of the Liberator must be directed to OLIVER Jonnson, General Agent of the paper. Communications intended for insertion in the Liberator must be ddressed to Mr. Garrison, the editor, as heretofore. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU

SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The seventh annual meeting of the Massachusett A. S. Society will be held in Boston, on Wednesday, January 23d, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continuing through that and the succeeding day. The eeting, it is believed, will be one of unusual interest and importance, and it is therefore earnestly desired that auxiliary societies throughout the State may be generally and fully represented.

In behalf of the Board of Managers FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres.

A. A. PHELPS, Rec. Sec'ry. Boston, Dec. 20, 1838.

N. B. Papers friendly to the cause in different parts f the State are respectfully requested to publish the

THE TOWNSEND AFFAIR.

The raply of Mr. Stanton to the letter of Mr. Brooks which we place in our columns, to-day, to the exclu-

ion of other articles—is perfectly triumphant, accompanied as it is by documents of an authoritative and decisive character. In our opinion, however, it is almost superfluous, after the disclaimer which was made for Mr. Stanton in our last number. But it is well ometimes to 'make assurance doubly sure,' especially n a political crisis like the present, in the Fourth Dis trict. Mr. Brooks must now be satisfied-and we doubt not will be glad to learn-that no attack was nade upon him in the Convention, affecting his character as a friend to free discussion; and that Mr. Stanton did not insinuate, nor attempt to convey the imression, that he (Mr. B.) advised, or in any manner nfluenced, the closing of the Townsend meeting house The testimony of fifty-seven delegates in Convention, upon this point, is final, and admits of no further con troversy What then is required of Mr Brooks by justice, magnanimity, honor? Plainly, to retract all the opprobrious charges he has brought against Mr. Stanton, as fully and frankly as the latter gentleman has disavowed any intention of injuring the 'good name and fame' of Mr. Brooks. If he thinks those charges were justifiable, on the supposition that Mr. Stanton labored with much ingenuity and sophistry' to make it appear that he participated in a mean transaction; he cannot but cheerfully retract them, now that he knows cannot but cheerfully retract them, now that he knows cannot but cheerfully retract them, now that he knows cannot but cheerfully retract them, now that he knows cannot but cheerfully retract them, now that he knows cannot but cheerfully retract them, now that he knows cannot but cheerfully retract them, now that he knows cannot be considered. such a supposition was groundless.

So far from having been at any time opposed to the iscussion of slavery, the friends of Mr. Brooks assure us that when an attempt was made to prevent George THOMPSON from lecturing in Concord, he manfully resisted it, and was actively instrumental in causing Mr T. to be heard. If this statement be true, (and we do not question its truth.) it is certainly highly creditable to him. Such conduct, at such a time, is evidence of fair-mindedness and magnanimity, rarely exhibited in the midst of a persecuting generation. Despising, then, any and every attempt to suppress the freedom of speech on a question of the greatest magnitude,whether the speaker be a foreigner or native,-it is sur prising that Mr. Brooks, in his letter respecting the Townsend affair, did not express regret and displeasure, that any of his political friends should have acted so unwisely, so injuriously to the cause of truth and free dom, so reproachful (by implication) to himself, as to gag a tried advocate of the slave, on the pretence that ecture on slavery would hurt the political prospects of Mr. Brooks.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1839. This volumble pocket empanion is executed in a manner deserving high praise, and the largest possible amount of patronage in the city. It is, indeed, a gem-one of the most useful as well as successful attempts to embody sultum in parvo. Its typography is clear and beautiful, and its contents as multifarious as the wants and movements of a great city. [See advertisement.] Accompanying it is a miniature map of the city, an enumeration of the public houses in Boston, a correct list of the stages routes, fare, rail-roads, &c .- all which, besides its oth er crowded intelligence, commend it to the patronage of those who reside in the neighboring towns, as well as to our own citizens. Its blank Memoranda pages ne for each month, may be made extremely service able both to the memory and the purse. The statement able both to the memory and the purse. The statement of the weather, and of the degree of temperature, each day, during the present year, cannot fail to gratify the curious in such matters, and will be valuable as a matter of reference and comparison in subsequent years. A great many interesting items are contained in the Memoranda of Events in Boston,' during the present year, and also in that of General Events in this country. Mr. S. N. Dickinson, the editor, is entitled to ch credit for his tact, industry, and enterprise, as Society. manifested in this elegant annual, which, with its mass of indispensable details, is afforded at the low rate of 25 cents! Attached to the Almanac are several specimens of Card-Printing, on the Rotary Press, beautifully xecuted by Mr. Dickinson-a thousand of which can be furnished for four or five dollars! We commend the Boston Almanac to the purchase of all classes. Being afforded at so cheap a rate, it must require the

sale of a large edition to pay for the cost of getting it up Non-Resistance. The cases suggested by 'S. W. see last page,) respecting the application of the nonesistance principles, are only a few among a multitude of others that might be readily named. If the liability to be imposed upon, defrauded, robbed, or murdered, by the adoption of these principles, be a good reason for their rejection—then, for the same reason, we may not follow Christ a single step; because they who will every friend of the slave be sure to be present. A very interaction, marking the properties of the stave because they who will every friend of the slave be sure to be present. A very interaction, marking the properties of the stave because the present. live godly in him must suffer persecution '-must bear he cross-must always be delivered unto death for his ake. Whether is it easier to suffer the purloining of your goods, or to go to the stake, in adherence to prin- be considered. If it be settled that we are forbidden, by the ospel, to defend our own lives by violence, then all onsiderations respecting the protection of property are rivial, and of no moment. The case supposed by 'S. W.' of a thief in a boarding-house, is a possible, but ot a rational one; because a thief, when once detected, ashamed to abide in the company of the virtuous appositions can never prove nor disprove propositions Truth is not dependent upon contingencies. Duty is uperior to consequences-or, rather, it takes rogni zance of and provides for all possible consequences, ear or remote

We 'adopt the principle, that all men are bound to ve' a perfect life themselves, however prone any of heir number may be to disobedience.

Locks and bolts may be used innocently, and to n nan's detriment; but if they are broken by the hand of violence, we may not by violence defend the property

Encounaging. We acknowledge with much satis ction, as an example of liberality, and as a token of e love which is borne to the cause of peace, the reeipt of twenty-six dollars and ninety cents from Jason Barton of Middle Haddam, Ct .- and five dollars from No. 98 Court St. corner of Stoddard St. Boston Thomas Haskell of Gloucester, Mass.—as donations to the treasury of the New-England Non-Resistance Society. So far as they are concerned, these brethren seem unwilling to gratify the hostile mind of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, by allowing the Society to 'die of starvation.' All donations and contributions shall be faithfully applications of the latest the start of the start of the start of the latest the start of the start

Wood, 1. It seems the Hon. Thomas Ewing, 50; R. Wood, 1. It seems the Hon. Thomas Morris received no votes. Judge Tappan is said to be 'a red hot abolitionist.' It is certain, at least, that he is the brother of that famous abolition incendiary, Arthur Tappan.

ELLIOT CRESSON.

This noted and very remarkable philanthropist, who was foreman of the grand jury which presented as a nuisance (!) the rebuilding of a Hall sacred to 'Virtue. Liberty and Independence,' and who has recently presented himself in the city of Boston as the advocate of that unrighteous conspiracy against humanity, the Colonization Society, has been greeted, of course, with a hearty welcome by those editors of newspapers here who, in 1835, were the unblushing apologists for slavery and Lynch law, and whose columns have been onstantly closed against the advocates of the suffering

The Mercantile Journal, which, during the memora ble scenes of 1835, called upon the magistrates, both in city and town, to prevent abolitionists from assembling together, 'by the strong arm of the law;' (!) the Christian Watchman, which, during the same period, denounced abolitionists 'as being equally culpable' with the mob; (") and the Christian Register, the columns of which were sealed against the essays of the venerable and benignant Workester, are all in exstacies at the appearance of this agent of southern kidnappers in our nidst. We copy the following paragraphs from these papers, as a fresh illustration of the old proverb, 'birds of a feather flock together.'

ELLIOT CRESSON. On Sunday evening last, Mr. Cresson of Philadelphia delivered an impressive address in the Charles Street Baptist Church, on the present moral condition of Africa. We understand that he contemplates delivering a series of addresses on this subject, and on the prospects of benefitting that wast continent. We learn that Mr. Cresson possesses all the most important requisites of an able and interesting lecturer. He has a warm and benevolent heart, and a graceful and easy election. Thus of our citiand a graceful and easy elocution. Those of our citizens who wish for entertainment and instruction, can not fail to be deeply interested in his statements.—

Mercantile Journal.

ELLIOT CRESSON. This gentleman who has devoted many years of his life, and an ample fortune to the cause of African Colonization, and who is now an unpensioned and unpaid advocate of the rights of the colored man in this country and in Africa, has arrived in ore a man in this country and in Africa, has arrived in our city. We hope all our citizens who feel an interest in the subject of Colonization, will avail themselves of this opportunity, to hear from him concerning the comparative advantages which this benevolent scheme offers.—Christian Register.

ELLIOT CRESSON. I had the pleasure of listening, on Sunday evening last, to Elliot Cresson, Esq. a member of the Society of Friends, in the Charles-street Meeting house, on the condition and ciaims of Africa. It was one of the most effective and interesting addresses I ever heard.—M. Christian Watchman.

The following article is somewhat different in

ELLIOT CRESSON gave three lectures in this place last

CITY ORGANIZATION. A meeting of the citizens of Boston, friendly to the

organization of a City Anti-Slavery Society, was held in Hall No. 2 of the Marlboro' Chapel, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25. The meeting was called to order by Mr. George Adams. On motion, Wendell Phillips was chosen

Chairman, and Charles P. Bosson, Secretary.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, it was Voted, That it is expenient to proceed to the formaion of a City Anti-Slavery Society. Messrs. Johnson, Garrison and Waterhouse were appointed a Committee to report a preamble and con-

stitution. Their report was unanimously adopted. [Preamble and Constitution next week.] A Committee of five, consisting of Mesers. Garrison, Adams, Pratt, Hitchcock and Goss, was chosen to nominate officers for the Society. They reported the following list, which was adopted unanimously

President-Wendell Phillips. Vice Presidents-Wm. L. Garrison, A asa Walker, Win. C. Brown, Simon G. Shi ley B. B. Mussey, Thomas Jinnings.

Corresponding Secretary—Oliver Johns Recording Secretary—Charles P. Bosson.
Treasurer—Edmund Quincy.
Counsellors—P. H. Sweetser, Ira Greenwood,
Roswell Goss, Joseph Hays, D. K. Hitchcock.

Voted, That the Constitution be printed for the use of the members. Voted, That it is expedient that meetings be called by the Executive Committee, as often as twice a month, for lectures and the discussion of shavery. Resolutions offered by Mr. Adams were laid on the table, to be called up for discussion at a future meeting. A Committee of twenty-four was appointed to circu

late petitions throughout the city, viz. ett, Isaac Knapp, Andrew Haskell, William Lewis.

Voted, That we resolve ourselves into a Committee of the whole, to obtain signatures for members of this

Voted. That the doings of this meeting be published in the Liberator. Adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8.

The place of meeting to be designated by the Executive Committee, and published in the Liberator. WENDELL PHILLIPS Chairman CHARLES P. Bosson, Secretary.

We received-too late for insertion in our pres ent number-a letter signed by Levi Warren, Levi Conant, and Abner Brooks, of Townsend, respecting the closing of the meeting-house in said town against Mr. Stanton. It shall be inserted in our next.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER, interesting meeting may be expected, as Rev. Mr. Colver, and Messrs. Stanton and Garrison will doubt-less be present. The subject of recommending to different societies to hold separate concerts of prayer, will

ADELPHIC UNION.

Wendell Phillips, Esq. will lecture on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1st, at the Smith School Room, commencing at 7 o'clock. Suggett—City of London.

The Society would express, as their ardent desire, that the interest hitherto manifested in the Lectures will not be suffered to diminish, as they feel convinced that an evening capacity has proved the securing capacity by seen theory more profitably than that an evening cannot be spent more profitably than by an attendance, where useful knowledge is dispensed

such efficient Lecturers, and the terms of admission

ach efficient Lecture.

J. T. HILTON, President. WM. C. NELL, Secretary.

NOTICE The North Division Anti-Slavery Society, Worcester County, will hold their Annual Meeting at Fitchburg, Thursday, Jan. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full delegation is requested. Gentlemen from Buston are expected to address the neeting in behalf of the slave.

EDWARD KENDALL, Jr. Sec'ry.

> DR. HITCHCOCK, DENTIST.

plied to promote the hallowed objects of the Society.

Omo Senator. We learn from the Olio Statesman, that on the 20th inst. the Legislature of that State elected Benjamin Tappan, of Steubenville, to fill the vacaney occasioned by the expiration of the term of Thomas Morris, after the 2d of March next. Mr. Tappan was elected at the first balloting—the votes standing, for Benj. Tappan, 37; Thomas Ewing, 50; R. Wood, i. It seems the Hoa. Thomas Morris received.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LIBERATOR, VOLUME IX.

The first number of the Liberator was issued January 1, 1831. The eighth year of our con-flict with slavery is finished, and we enter upon a new campaign with fresh zeal and an unwearied spirit. We shall not stop to recapitulate the scenes that have transpired, nor upon the memory 'of battles fought and won.'
We are abundantly satisfied with the result of our labors in the cause of our tasked and fetter-ed countrymen. When we began those labors there was but one periodical (the Genius of Universal Emancipation) devoted to the aboli-tion of slavery. Now there are more than a dozen, exclusively confined to the vindication of inationable human rights-to say nothing of a hundred other journals which are more or less engaged in maintaining 'the cause of the neady, and the right of the poor.' Then, there was not a single anti-slavery society in existence, based upon the doctrines of immediate emancination; now, there are more than fifteen hun-Then, scarcely a man could be found to regard our enterprise with approbation; now, not less than a hundred and fifty thousand are embodied in a solid phalanx, not merely sanctioning, but sustaining it, with spirit and power.

Our cry, from the commencement, was for the immediate deliverance of the oppressed from chains and slavery. For this, we were ranked among madmen. It was said, that nothing but gradual emancipation was either safe or practicable: how gradual, no man undertook to Show. Well—eight wears have passed away. During that period, not less than four hundred thousand slaves have been emancipated by death, and their places supplied by more than half a million of new victims. Is not this a long time for 'preparation'? But who are better prepared for liberty now, than they were eight years ago? None. And we seriously ask, has not the experience of two centuries hown, that gradualism in theory, is perpetuity in practice? Is there an instance, in the history of the world, where slaves have been educated for freedom by their taskmasters? But if—by any management or contrivance—such an event had happened, or such scholastic treatnent had been successfully given, still, our cry yould continue to be for immediate and uncon litional emancipation; because to predicate a ight to enslave men upon their ignorance, much more upon the complexion of their skin, is aburd, inhuman, monstrous. If the lapse of two hundred years be not sufficient to meet the claims of gradualism, (the rights of man out of the question,) no quarter should longer be given to it by any friend of God or man.

The Liberator is unalterably devoted to the rights and interests of the colored population of the United States, whether bond or free. It will continue to pursue 'the even tenor of its way,' undeterred by opposition, untrammelled by sectarian influence, unseduced by political favor. It will make war upon sect or party, no farther than sect or party make war upon bleed-ing humanity. We have no intention to assail any man's creed, or promulgate any peculiar theological sentiments, in the Liberat ground we occupy is common ground, broad enough to accommodate all who subscribe to the self-evident truths' of the Declaration of Amercan Independence, and to the inspired truth of the gospel, that God has 'made of one blood all nations of men.' We invite, therefore, the co-operation of all who love liberty, and abhor despotism. The charge which is brought against us, for the purpose of overthrewing the Liberator, that we design to assail the station of the clergy, or the authority of the church, in our columns, is false. Whatever may be our theological opinions, this paper is not the medium through which to promulgate them. Our course, on this subject, will be as impartial as that pursued by any anti-slavery or temperance

iblication in the land.

As the heaven-originated cause of Peace beongs, by right, to no body of men exclusively -as it is not local or partial in its bearingsand as it is intimately connected with the bloodless overthrow of American slavery-we shall continue to devote a small portion of the Liberator to its free discussion. On this subject, our sentiments have been frankly avowed. It is a great, a solemn, a most interesting subject. Who can object to a FREE discussion Was truth ever worsted in an open field with error? What abolitionist will refuse to take our paper-what subscriber will withdraw his name -who that claims to be a friend of humanity will be offended-because we design to allow an impartial investigation of a subject, concernpeace on earth, and good will to men "

It is hardly necessary for us to say, that the patronage of the paper is not sufficient to meet its necessary expenses. There is not, we pre-sume, a periodical devoted to any branch of moral reform,—whether it be the cause of temperance, peace, virtue, or emancipation,—the income of which is equal to its outgoes... This ought not so to be-but so it is. The incidental losses of a newspaper establishment, in the course of a year, make a large aggregate. To those associations and individuals, generously contributed to support the Libera-tor, we tender our very grateful acknowledg-Similar assistance will doubtless be needed

during the ensuing year; though, it is to be hoped, not to the same extent. In order to in-sure the confidence of the friends of the Libe-In order to inrator, we have entered into a new arrangement by which the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be wholly entrusted to a committee, consisting of the following responsible gentlemen:

-Francis Jaerson and Edward Quincy of Boston, and WM. BASSETT of Lynn. They will vouch for all its receipts and expenditures, and faithfully apply whatever donations may be

In order to give efficiency to this arrangenent, and to make the Liberator still-more useful to the cause, the committee have appointed Mr. OLEVER JOHNSON (whose zeal and ability are too well known to need any sulogy) to act as General Agent of the paper, and to give such assistance in the editorial department as may be found necessary. All letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper must hereafter be addressed to him. Our readers may expect to receive, from week to week, a valuable sheet.

BOSTON ALMANAC, 1839.

This day published, and for sale by Thomas Groom 82 State at This is the fourth year that this Almanac has been published, and the increasing demand for sit as the strongest recommondation itcan receive. The sales have regularly increased each year. The present number is printed on sead paper, the cover. It contains 96 pages of small type, making the amount of matter in it equal to that generally contained in a common octavo volume, and is sold for the small sum of twenty-five cents per copy. The following are the Man of Roston
Preface.
Counting Room Almanac.
Public Bloston, Transported Bloston, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Boundarios of Wards, under the new division, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Bloston, Bloston, Guring the year 1858, Bloston, Blo CONTENTS

LITERARY.

f n'? The past-office which was opened at the Anti-Slavery Fair in this city, last week, had a popular run of purronage, and did much to obliven the interest and mote the object of the Fair. Many excellent prose and poetical articles were thus distributed, written for occasion. The following letter was addressed to us, (post paid 37 1-2 cts.) which we deem worthy of an insertion in our Literary Department.]-Ed. Lib.

When the Turks captured the Grecian Island, Candia, they found two girls of remarkable beauty and accomplishments, whom they carried as slaves to the Turkish Seraglio. One of them had a large circle of friends and acquaintances; the other was an orphan with few friends, and no relatives. They were, how ever, devotedly attached to each other, having resided together from their infancy. After having dwelt for some time in the harem, one of them, (the orphan) by making strenuous exertions, and at the imminent hazard of her life, saved that of the Turkish Princes When this came to the ears of the Sultan, he ordered her to be brought before him, and then bade her ask whatsoever she would of him, assuring her that how ever large her request, it should be granted. She modeatly, but nobly refused the gifts he proffered her; but pleaded most eloquently, not for her own freedom, but for that of her friend, portraying, in lively color, the joy which would fill the breasts of her purents and riends, were she restored to them. The Sultan and his attendants were moved to tears. 'Go, generou girl, said he, 'go back to the home of your youth, and take with you the friend for whom you would sac vourself, and without whom, even Freedom would be

There knelt at the fact of the Moslem king, A maid of beauteous mien;
With a radiant eye and glowing cheek, And a brow that was calmly serene

The Sultan stooped from his canopied throne, To list the maid's request ; He proffered her riches and brilliant gifts ;-But thus the king she addressed :

'Place not on my brow those gems of the mine, Those pearls of the east 'th seas; Weave not in my hair the emeralds light, I ask not any of these.

Nor yet do I ask that the fair young flowers twined into wreaths for me;
I ask not that my name with honor be linked, For this would but vanity be. Nor yet that the much loved home of my youth

May gladden my sorrow-dimmed eyes, That freely and happily yet I may roam Beneath my own sunny skies. For those who watched o'er me and loved me then, Now dwell in a fairer clime.

Where shadows steal not o'er the spirit's joy, As here on the shores of time. But oh! the friend whom I love as myself, For her a request I make; Oh grant that again through the myrtle groves

Her voice in song may awake. For a mother yearns for a child long lost, And a father's tears flow fast; And a fair hair'd brother oft inquires.

Oh will she not come at last? And she-she longs for those scenes of her youth, In dreams she often is there, And sits again in the 'trellised bower,' And breathes the sweet scented air

Again on her check she feels the warm kies, Again reads looks of delight,
And twined round her neck she feels the soft arms Of a brother meekly bright.

Oh haste, let the dream reality be-Restore to the arms of her sire, The daughter so mourned, so loved and so lost. Tis this, is all I desire.

She ceased—the breast of the Sultan was moved. But he quickly dashed off the tear, And turned to the girl who clung round his throne, All trembling 'twixt hope and fear :

Rise, daughter of Greece, and haste to the friend Whom gladly thou'dst die to save, Deprived of whose presence, life were a blank, If free thou'dst yet be a slave.

Then hie to the land so honored by thee, In peace and happiness dwell, Ne'er sever the tie so sacred, so strong, Till you bid at the grave farewell !

> For the Liberator TO THE FUTURE. Standing 'between the meeting years, The coming and the past, asked of the future one,

Wilt thou be like the last?" Swiftly approaching future. Reveal thy tablet now; Within thy darkened boso

What treasure bearest the Down in thy secret chambers. What gifts hast thou for mon Who shall wear that coronet. For whom that pearly sem?

We know that then art laden'd With hopes and bitter sighs: For whom those holy raptures Ah! who the aunder'd ties?

What golden bowl there broken, fount that must return Which silver cord be sever'd. To fill thy mighty urn !

Shall the flush brow of manhood Lovely lips of infancy Lie cold upon the bier?

The leved tone of the mother Go down unto the grave? The beaming eye of beauty Li um d by thy coming wave?

Tell of each loved one's destiny, That round our hearts entwine : Who shall drink of the wormwood? And who the sparkling wine? I wait-give back an answer,

Thou more than midnight gloom;-Nought cometh up but silence, Deep as the new made temb. But hark ! a distant murmur;

Tis from old memory land : Min's way is ever onward. Passing time's flecting strand. Has not the spring's sweet budding

Hastened unto decay? Summer's perfumed blossoming, That, too, has past away. ' Neath that yet darkene I billow,

Seen by no mortal eye, Rose trees in their full buddings, Shall bend, shall droop, and die. Dark, wintry desolation. The bright autumnal sky;
And there are fresh fair flowrets,

Snow-white, to crimson dye. There are juwels bright as sunshine. Yea, fairer than the And there are banuers terrible, The pall antijetty plume.

But who shall drink of wormwood. r who the sparkling wine, Tis veiled from thee, O mortal. E'en by the Will Divine

By Love's high hand 'tis hidden, Trust thou his mighty power; His shorn lambs he will shelter

December, 1839.

When earth's dark clouds shall le

NON-RESISTANCE.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Liberator. Sir-I have read, with great interest, a sewith, Cor. Secretary of the American Peace Solieve that Mr. Beckwith will make no reply to ternal policy of these letters; and, perceiving that they are di-rected against the recent disclaimer of the Ex-lateral Society in which, as I believe, sir, we are in this matter consistself, I trust I may be allowed to make a few that we are not so. Consistency is one of the omments on them.

articles on the same page, appears to be to fix character. From inconsistency—this common frailty of man—I claim no exemption for the of the American Peace Society, in denouncing Society I represent; but I may be permitted to the principles of the Non-Resistance Society, remark, that those who make the charge of it by showing that the avowed principle of the for- most confidently, are not always authorized to mer—that all war is inconsistent with the gos-pel—if fairly carried out, will necessarily lead the Advocate have been extremely puzzled to in this letter but merely an argument to prove of the difficulty into which its Secretary has this inconsistency, it is probable no representative of the A. P. S. would deem it necessary to erator have been puzzled to know how the same reply to it; not only because such reply would persons, who, as members of one society, shun be merely exculpation—a species of self defence, all government as an institution founded on the to which we are almost as much averse as that law of force, can, as leaders of another society. of a physical nature—but because such reply recommend to their followers to scatter their would probably lead to a controversy; and a controversy between the friends of peace on acstavery candidates, when the very act of voting count of the difference of the extent to which at all is a recognition of the authority of govthey carry their principles, or rather the difference of objects to which they apply them, is a of co-operating with it. I believe that our govcircumstance we should exceedingly deprecate, when their harmony and the whole strength of their common pacific sentiments are needed, and are yet insufficient, to counteract the predominance of the war principle in the world. But the close of this letter an appeal is made, in the ne-covernment theory, can reconcile it to at the close of this letter, an appeal is made, in the no-government theory, can reconcile it to which, in christian courtesy, seems to me to demand a reply; and I beg it may be considered. I mention this, sir, not with a view of retaliating blame. For such mutual recriminations between brethren and friends engaged in the maintain dispute. maintain dispute.

mittee of the A. P. S. add an Explainer to your ances at least, of inconsistency to others; and, recent Disclaimer, and tell us how you get rid of your obligations to apply your principles to sions for critical censure on this score. It may nations, when the aggressors are of their own suggest to you, as it does to me, the superior citizens, as well as when they are foreigners?' wisdom of refraining from these censures; of Now, to this question, two replies can be given, tolerating with fraternal kindness the differences factory. In the first place, the obligation here ing their independence of opinion; and of alleged, is founded on the assumption, that the banding the resources of talent, time, and spirit American Peace Society has adopted the prin- which would be wasted in these pernicious disciple, that all war is in itself a sin, because it is sentions, and pouring them with united energy a disobedience of the gospel precept to resist no over the vast field of vice, error, oppression and evil, even in self-defence; when the fact is, wo, spread over our globe; giving resurrection that the Society, as such, has advanced no such from it to the buried virtues of humanity, which principle. The Constitution of the Society says, that it is 'founded on the principle, that in heaven, under the peaceful guidance of gos all war is inconsistent with the spirit of the goo pol principles. pel;' but it does not say why, or on what grounds, it is thus inconsistent with that spirit. -On this question, the Constitution imposes no particular creed, and there is a diversity of opinion in the Society. While, therefore, there are some of its members who believe 'that when from an investigation of its principles. We thank our the injured party comprises a number of men friend Mr. Blanchard for not imitating his example called a nation, it is a sin to resort to physical penalties for redress or defence,' there are others who reject this doctrine, and place the inconsistency of all war with the spirit of the gos-pel on different grounds, which do not apply to capital punishments or private self-defence. The supposed obligation, therefore, can bind only those who hold the former opinion, as individuals, and cannot be on the Society, which s pledged to no such opinion.

My second reply is, that the conviction of the error or sin of any error or sin of any principle, on which any hu-man custom or establishment is based, does not impose the obligation to assail every evil which is sustained on that principle. There is, indeed. no positive obligation on Christians to encounter any public or general evil; the impulse is not that of duty, but of generosity and benevolence; and, a fortiori, there is no obligation to contend with all. To deny this, would be to teach the duty of encountering all the discovered evils and wrongs in the world-an attempt which, instead of exhibiting rational philanthropy, would be nothing else than the most extravagant and ch evils, under any general principle, as he considers to be of the greatest magnitude, or the most penetrable, and to concentrate his efforts prehend that abolitionists act on this judicious principle, when in their abhorrence of the wrong of man's imposing involuntary servitude on man, they refrain from dealing round their impotent blows on this evil as it exists in some form or other in every nation of the earth, and confine their exertions to the extinction of negro slavery. and that only in the states of this Union. If therefore, it could be proved, that the American Peace Society acts on the principle, that all physical resistance is sin, it does not thence follow that it is under an obligation to raise its voice against every form and degree of such resistance It may, and does, very properly, put out of view the supposed sins of private self-defence, or cap-ital punishments by government, because the er is reduced to an infrequent case by legal protection, and the latter in a fair train of removal by legislative awakening, and direct its whole attention to international wars, as evils of far greater magnitude, and to which no adequate remedy has hitherto been applied.

Now, sir, this is the argument I offer as the Explainer' to our 'Disclaimer.' In limiting our action to the suppression of international war, we of course consider the subjects of private self-defence and capital punishment as for eign and extraneous ones, even if they should be shown to be branches from the same evil root -a position, which, as individuals, we may or may not admit; and, consequently, when a society is formed to oppose these evils, we disclaim all connexion with such a society, -not, evil.' We think they are bound to bear testimony by any means, as an opposition to it, but as we against all sin—not as organized into a particular socishould disclaim a Temperance, an Anti-Slavery, ety, having but a specific object in view, but as indi-or a Missionary Society, merely as pursuing a or a Missionary Society, merely as pursuing a different object, in which, as a society, we are not implicated.

But, still it will be asked, if we consider the DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : objects of the Non-Resistance Society so foreign to our own, where was the necessity of a dis-claimer of it, any more than of other societies quainted with you; having heard and read so for other objects? To this I reply, that as the much respecting you.

N. R. S. arose from an assemblage called a I am much pleased with your course as an Peace Convention,' and was considered by its editor, and an abolitionist. It gives me no offramers as an institution merely to carry out fence to see the peace question discussed in the the principles of peace to their legitimate ex- columns of the Liberator. Indeed, I see not upon our society, by imputing to it, as a fundamental principle, the doctrine that every form of physical resistance is sin—a doctrine which political and religious creed, I know not how I no Peace Society, as such, ever yet held; and could, without cowardly and wickedly suppresswhich, if attributed to us, we plainly foresaw ing my honest convictions, heartily subscribe, would render the public impenetrable to our apas I now do, to the Constitution of the Berkpeals, and deprive us of the concurrence of the shire Anti-Slavery Society. greatest part of those in whom we principally rely for the advancement of the cause. To to, and truly believe in the principles of war rely for the advancement of the cause. To to, and truly believe in the principles of war avert this calamity, we issued our Disclaimer; and resistance, as being sanctioned by the gosand to show that this was a necessary measure, pel and the teachings of the apostles; lauding, I need only to refer you to an article signed H. as we do, the spirit and the deeds of our foreyou approve by an editorial no

the Convention arrived will be the unavoidable conclusion of the principles adopted by the American Peace Society; and so it will, and the peace cause be entirely ruined, if the principle he has drawn from the article in its Constiries of letters from our mutually respected friend, tution shall be, by the efforts of the Non-Resist-Rev. H. C. Wright, to Rev. George C. Beck-ance Society, fastened upon us. This plainly rendered our Disclaimer necessary; and when ciety; the third of which was published in this writer says that it only amounts to this, your paper of 21 instant. I have reason to be- that we do not apply our principles to the innations, we answer that our

member, I am equally implicated with him-ent; but I am willing to admit the possibility rarest of moral excellencies. I have never The object of that letter, and of some other known it perfectly maintained by any human N. R. S. If there was nothing know how the American Peace Society gets out same general object—the moral reformation of The appeal to which I allude is this:— Will society—I have no taste. I do it merely to in connection with the Executive Com- show how liable we all are to manifest, appeareach of which, to my mind, is thoroughly satis- errors and frailties of our coadjutors; of respectare prophetically destined to shine as the stars

> Yours for harmony in benevolence, J. P. BLANCHARD.

REMARKS. We can hardly excuse Mr. Beckwith, in not replying to bro. Wright's inquiries. As the Gener al Agent of the Peace Society, he ought not to shrink and agree with him in opinion, that 'christian courte sy seems to demand a reply."

According to Mr. B., the American Peace Society es not adopt the principle, that all war is in itself a sin, but only that it is 'inconsistent with the spirit of the gospel.' In what consists the difference? Now, in order to make this proposition intelligible and conclu sive, it must be shown why all war is contrary to the gospel: and we maintain that this cannot be done with out establishing a principle that applies as well to indi-

vidual as to national injuries.

No complaint has been made by us against the Peace Society, merely on the ground that it concerns itself only with wars between nations. It may not necessarily follow, that the Society (is under an obligation to raise its voice against every form and degree of resistance But we complain that it does not confine itself to its declared object : that it goes out of the way to denounce and attack the sentiments of those who believe that 'the spirit of the gospel' enjoins non-resistance upon the fullowers of Christ; and that it arrays itself in an attitude hostile to the Non-Resistance Society. The New York Peace Society has branded the principles we cherish as unscriptural and impracticable'-as calculated 'to inhopeless quixotism. The Christian therefore is volve the world in anarchy and bloodshed '-&c &c. not only at liberty, but is held by principles of ls this neutrality? But when have we assailed the benevolence and wisdom, to select for his attacks

The 'Disclaimer' of the Peace Society was elicited, enertaine, and the defence of the second of we have reason to believe, mainly to decry the Nonpretended that the two societies were identical, either in spirit or purpose. The correspondent of the Recorder, 'H.' (whose article we copied,) thinks that 'the extreme ground taken in the Declaration of Sentiments is but the carrying out of the principles adopted by the American Peace Society, as the fundamental article of its constitution, last year.' Will the 'Disclaimer' of the Peace Society be received by 'H.' as satisfactory We presume not.

A word as to 'consistency.' The Liberator is an anti-slavery publication, and, of course, admits political as well as miscellaneous articles upon the subject of slavery into its columns. The great mass of abolition. ists believe in the duty of going to the ballot-box. On 'inconsistency' is, in beseeching them not to vote for an enemy of emancipation, but, where no suitable candidates are put in nomination, to 'scatter their votes. In so doing, we conflict with none of the principles of the N. R. Society. Take an illustration. We intend to beseech Congress not to make any more appropriations for the support of a standing army and navy; but shall we thereby endorse the doctrine, that Congress is 'approvingly ordained of God'? We differ, with many, in our views of existing church organizations; but because we call upon the churches to put away the sin of slavery, and to exclude slaveholders from com munion, does it follow that we approve their organizations, as such ?

We differ entirely with our friend, as to the obligations which are imposed upon Christians to assail

LEE, Dec. 10, 1838.

Although I have never had the pleasure of

it was very naturally so considered by the how a man can be a consistent abolitionist.

f your paper, and which fathers in relation to their ferocious and bloody te. In that arti- contest with our 'mother country :' contribu cle, the writer predicts that the public will setting, with cheerfulness and enthusiastic zeal, the down in the belief, that the results to which funds to rear an enormous and expensive mon-

ANEOUS AND MORAL.

the sacred cause of American liberty; fully the spirit which prevails in the one to which adopting the motto and heartily concurring in the sentiment, 'Resistance to tyrants is obedinete to God;' and still avoid the conclusion, that the slave ought to be instructed to cut his of those who made them, or for those for whom

iever in your 'ultra, cannot be sustained. ver, to enter the field of controversy with him, tion, find it needful to coerce each other. or any one. My chief object at this time being only to propose certain questions, relative to the men, and may be said, in one sense, to be gen-

his own use. I have no objection to keeping this boarder, were it not for this. On your fore you advance such views.' The millenium

Society, for a man to use locks, bolts, or bars, lows can enforce.

It is not for me to say, that it is in the orderer of your 'Declaration of Sentiments,' and al- suffered for wise purposes so to do. ontrary to it, ought now to be abandoned. If. be besten into plough-shares, and spears into for any other christian?

The doctrine of non-resistance has been of war any more, it follows, that all who man-proved by experience to be safe for individuals

osed to Christ.'
Now, sir, if it be 'a self-evident truth, that,
Having said thus much on this copious subnem into instruments of husbandry?

I trust, sir, you will answer the questions I ave here presented in your usual clear, frank and explicit manner.

Yours in the bonds of peace, For a brief comment on the above, see inside.

Hunson N V 19th month 15th 1828 Esteemed friend, Wm. L. Garrison:

they are by overwhe from the West Indies, of the safety of immedi- justice will be done the Mormons. There is ate emancipation, seems to point to a speedy no danger that any of their number, who have and peaceful close to the system of slavery in been really guilty of violating the law, will es-And should our southern brethren, cape its penalties.

But, after saying thus much, let us ask how rrecoverably infatuated, refuse deliverance, and advance in desperation towards the gulph into stands the case with such persons as are not which, without speedy and right change of action, they will inevitably plunge-still Mercy themselves amenable to criminal justice? Does The oppressor may yet find, that England and preserved in regard to any judicial investigation France can and will abolish slavery the world concerning their conduct-but any body so over, by a very simple process, viz. By the thinking would be grievously mistaken. All adoption of discriminating duties on articles, the increasing them on the former. It is thus the eral such statements, and now aunex the followwork may be accomplished, without any shock ing, from the last received Western Star, a paper o the manufactories of England, or any lessenng to her revenues. Such a movement would for the abolition of slavery wherever it exists. munity, were committed by some of the troops

cibly on this subject, than did a few lines from bands and fathers! William E. Channing, in answer to an invita- And now, we again ask-if the guilty Morion to attend the Peace Convention. None of mons are to be punished, and their equally guilty our published views, excellent as most of them assailants are to go free? Already men, who ire, appear to me to fully reach the difficulty take a true interest in the character of our State hat he and many others think they see in your -and who have a sincere regard for the still leaving almost a whole nation of Christians, if greater interests of humanity and justice—are such a body could be found, exposed to the unasking this question. To say nothing of the restrained ravages of a few unprincipled men. single murders in Chariton and Far West, we

oles. All have recourse to the sword, and pro-vision is made that their laws, if resisted, shall of this State—the rights of humanity—the inthen, we may reasonably suppose, cannot join in setting up such governments, or actively aid in executing such laws. Mankind are thus divided into two classes—those who adopt the weak, and deluded wretches,—and that is one or or non-resistance, which all admit to the spirit in which our great pattern Jesus tected from craft and violence-and it is

lument to the memory of those who first 'fell in other; and they act in each, in conformity with

master's throat,' or dispatch him in some other they were made; and are comparatively mild say, is a mystery too eep for me to fathom.

So far as I can see my way clear, I am a betion of the people to christianity. The action 'lanatical,' and 'horri- of a government truly christian, or, in other ble' doctrines of 'Non-Resistance.' But I words, based on Love, would seem necessarily feel that much more light is needed, before I restricted to the restoration of the criminal or can come on to ground quite as 'ultra' as that erring member. If that be found impracticable, aken by you and our dear friend Wright. It their office is done, and the individual falls, of loes seem to me, Sir, that some of his positions course, into the other class, who as a community I am not qualified, how- not willing to submit to the christian dispensa

principles of 'Non-Resistance,' you will confer erally protected by them, because they are a favor, not only on me, but also on several other valuable portion of the community at large. er individuals in this section, by inserting them, with your answers, if consistent, in the columns that would violate their peaceable principles.

But they may consistently remonstrate, and As it is but recently that I have had the priv- urge on governments the repeal of unjust and ilege of reading any thing on your 'new theo- wicked laws, as well as censelessly invite all ry,' you must not be displeased if I should pro- their fellow creatures to become denizens of a se questions that you may think irrelevant, better and a happier government. And if (as or that should indicate, on my part, want of has been the case heretofore) these efforts be deemed treasonable, disorganizing, uprooting Let it be supposed that I am keeping a civil government, and the whole weight of poarding-house. It is made known to me, that magistracy and people be brought to bear upon them, for their bold opposition to popular error; them, for their bold opposition to popular error; the has constantly in his possession we fifteen or twenty false keys, by means of tain their integrity. Cut them down, they are which, in my absence, he opens my trunks, still safe; for their place of refuge here and lockers, chests, &c. and takes from them what-hereafter, is in the bosom or sensible presence

principles, what must I do with him? I do not is already come to those who are willing and sk you if I may call in a constable, and arrest prepared to receive it. And how, I ask, is it This I know your principles do not ad- ever to come, but by individuals yielding up mit. But am I at liberty to turn him away for their hearts to the operations of Divine grace this sin? Or am I bound to keep him, notwith- It is thus violent men become changed, and standing my property and that of my other boarders is thus at his disposal?

2. Do you, as charged by the New-York nity, no one need be alarmed lest the more Evangelist, 'adopt the principle, that all men moderate of the same school of ethics should are bound to live as if all men were perfect '? shrink from inflicting all the pains and penalties 3. Is it, or is it not, consistent with the prin- needful to keep themselves and condjutors in as iples of Non-Resistance, as adopted by your perfect order, as stripes, dungeons, and the gal-

Startle not at this question, sir; it very ing of Providence that men rejecting His gov-naturally suggests itself to the mind of the readso from Mr. Wright's communication as pub-lished in the Liberator of Nov. 30, 1838. The in such scenes? If the bare supposition be al-Declaration' says, 'It appears to us a self-ev- lowable, I would ask, could William E. Chanent truth, that, whatever the gospel is design- ning be induced, by any consideration, to coned to destroy at any period of the world, being sent to become the instrument of putting to death the most criminal of his fellow-creatures? hen, the time is predicted when swords shall Surely not! And if not for him, is it a fit work

ufacture, sell, or wield those deadly weapons, and for communities. Some of the latter now do thus array themselves against the peaceful exist, under circumstances unfavorable to a fair dominion of the Son of God on earth.' ominion of the Son of God on earth.'

Mr. Wright says, 'Whatever was contrary to wholly to disarm hostility, and yet enough so hristianity eighteen hundred years ago, and to disqualify for any effectual defence. A porwhatever will be contrary to it in the milleni- tion only of their members being vitally chrisum, is contrary to it now; and to be a christian, tian; and yet these can, and do exist in the s to be opposed to every thing which is now, midst of others, unharmed; and the greater their has been, or shall be, at any future time, op- numbers and purity, the greater, doubtless,

whatever the gospel is designed to destroy at ject, allow me to notice another noble moveany period of the world, ought now to be aban- ment, that some of you have made, in advanconed: 'if 'whatever will be contrary to christing the doctrine of the perfect equality of the ianity in the millenium, is contrary to it now.' sexes. Mind is of no sex; and those societies does it not follow, by just and undeniable in-ference, that locks, bolis and bars ought now to tion beyond others, are reaping their reward in abandoned,' 'as contrary to christianity'? the expanded minds, and in the increasing and Does it not appear to you, sir, ' to be a self-ev-successful efforts of their beloved sisters to do ident truth,' that that state of public morals them good.

which will beat swords and spears into plough- With heartfelt gratitude to the Father of shares and pruning-hooks, will also render Light for what has been done, permit me to say, locks, bolts and bars unnecessary, and convert go on, and prosper. Many bonds remain yet to be broken.

Thy assured friend, CHARLES MARRIOTT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the St. Louis Gazette, Nov. 26. Treatment of the Mormons-Even-handed Justice. - Our readers know that several of the eading Mormons and their followers are now confined in Ray county, waiting their trial. The rapid progress of anti-slavery principles. This is all very well. There is no doubt whatever, that-

leads, and Justice lingers. Relief may be any body doubt, that there are such persons? One would indeed suppose so, from the silence roducts of slave and free labor-reducing the rages have been committed on the Mormons, aposts on the latter, and gradually but speedily as well as by them. We have published several

so promote the prosperity of her own free ance, (for we are ever ready to speak as becomes plonies; and, bearing on all nations alike, could freemen, where the character of the state is conbe deemed an act unfriendly to any, cerned) that we must acknowledge acts of the at should rather be viewed as offering a bounty most disgraceful character, to a civilized com-Could not Thompson, Stuart, and who marched against the Mormons, in killing turge, do more good by spreading these views unarmed men, taking off horses, insulting wo of the subject before the British nation, and in men, &c. &c.; but we are forced to state that, doing, more effectually reach even American so far as we know, the sin and shame rest not so doing, more electually reach even American so lar as we know, the slavery, than by their personal efforts in this upon the head of any man from Clay.'

But it is idle to multiply the proofs of such

But this is not the main subject of this letter. violence. Already it has been stated that a Other matters of momentous interest to the whole Mormon was murdered in Chariton-that a human family are rising before us, in all their Mormon was murdered at Far West, after the magnitude. My present business is chiefly with surrender ;-and, worst and blackest of all, that your 'Non-Resistance Society.' Some of the thirty-two were murdered at Miers' Mill. in ublished animadversions upon it manifest more Splawn's settlement, on Shoal Creek, in Caldwarmth, and even alarm, than appears at all well county. The latter most horrible scene of necessary. The spirit of other communications atrocity was also signalized by a robbery of those admirable-I would instance Wm. who were butchered. Feather beds and articles Ladd's first letter, and that of Henry Grew in a of clothing were plundered from widows and late Liberator. But nothing struck me more orphans, by men who had butchered their hus-

Now I will endeavor to show, that there is an ample remedy for this already provided.

In looking over all the known governments on earth, candid men will perhaps confess that one of them are founded on christian princi- more guilty than they are, to feel its righteous be enforced by the same weapon. Christians, then, we may reasonably suppose, cannot join What is the value of our Constitution and laws, Christ lived and died-and those who reject it, one reason why those who do trample on their Individuals may and do vacillate, and occasion- rights, and outrage their persons, should be folally leave one of these classes and join the lowed up and punished. If a mob can, with

impunity, murder and rob a community of Mo mons, they can, with equal impunity, and rob all other sects, communities a sons, who happen to be obnoxious to cons, who happen to time being. Who, the safe? We really need not press such queupon any men, who know how either

A MOST FEARPUL HISTORY, - It is my to be obliged to chronicle a tale of a astrous character as the following, w rather from a Louisiana paper :-About fifteen years since, a man b

of Hagerty, near Harrisonburg the malevolence of one Hum

arceny. It appeared, upon the witness was suborned, and Hagerty ably acquitted. From that time inued and barning hostility has the parties, producing, of e of outrage and disorder, the spi nost naturally and readily i nen of both parties. Some charge of larceny, Hagery of his slaves, who at the bat he was bired to kill his in the neighborhood. The young Hi lieved that it was one of the Humble instigated assassination. The war ned with great spirit, and various though the Hagertys were generally heir whole force being but a young little boy but sixteen years old.
of September, Humble, with his Bass and Davis, caught this boy, d and stripped him, and then whipped h most unmerciful manner. The Humble, Bass, and Davis armed w pistols! Young Hagerty with a slice ittle brother with a double Young Hagerty told Humble, that brother had been abused by them n wished to know whether either spirit enough to fight him. rifle to shoot him, and Hageny tree. Humble told Bass to g with his rifle and shoot him, if he die out.' The boy handed his brother barreled gun, who instantly stepped chis gun at an 'order,' and told His should have a fair chance if he wante him. Humble then took deliberate shot him, then turned in the de pistol, advanced with it cocked, and rai aim,' when he received the whole ne barrel from the hands of the little have

ell dead. The little fellow had just time to turn Bass who was advancing upon him from h with his rifle at dead aim. But he di vithout flinching, and poured the who ents of the second barrel into the who fell dead at his feet. The boy in the right breast, reeled and o avoid the pistol fire of Davis. pistol shot at his back! The boy and were both badly powder burnt. Davis ested by the bystanders, but a justice ace came up, and told them he did not right to keep a man 'tied in that nd he thought it best to 'turn kim loose

It was accordingly so done, and he Of the remaining four engaged in this rible affray, the little boy only survived!

DB. OHUBUHE Tooth Powder.



ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY!

Having used Dr. Church's ce I take great pleasure in adding my name to have recommended it. I have been in the chewing obacco for several years, and my te time I applied the Powder, were indeed of sa but the application of it has given me a white beautiful set of teeth, and I have discontinued the of tobacco entirely. I highly esteem and recement the Powder.

A short time since, I noticed in the pa were very soft and tender, so much so, that when tempted to brush them, they would bleed exceeding I applied the Powder, I should think, about a detimes, and my gums are now os firm and as hards could wish, while my toeth have been also greath at efitted. MAY 1, 1838.

To the Agent of Dr. Church's Tooth Powder: DEAR SIR—When I bought a tex of you I did not think of being so soon heach though I was sadly troubled we taste to my mouth. The Perected, and it was not nore my teeth were rendered clean and in a wh while my mouth was entirely freed from ble taste with which I have been treat time. I regard your Powder as beyond would not be we have it. Please send by he seem boxes, a part of which I shall distribute same friends. Yours respectfully, JAMES CUSHIM

TRead the whole !! DR. CHURCH'S Tooth Powder, or the eservative, is invaluable, because 1. It is excellent in cleansing the Test them white, and preventing their decay.
In order to keep the teeth clean and will Brush and Powder must be used, for, by mastication of food, there is a viscid matter heres to the teeth, and which, it not removed, cal

heres to the teeth, and which, it not teeth disease and decay.

2. It is an infallile ever for the Tarta official the Teeth, wholly removing it.

Now, whenever tartar is suffered to gather, and absorption and the expulsion of the tent entire absorption and the expulsion of the teeth from he as absorption and the expulsion of the teeth from he is, while it is the source of great pain,

3. It is sure to cause and preserve a meet break all pleasant tests to the mouth.

Sad indeed is the evil, the pain, the destroyed comfort and health which is brought about to affect there is and there can be nothing were for an extension of the company of the co

or there is and there can be Teeth, how many hundreds and greeable breath, and when in conv

onscious of it, and involuntarily it still, all this can be remedied in a pplication of the Powder, so that he eauty, and a sweet breath, will be fall. earty, and a series of all.

2. It hardens the gums.

When the gums are soft and spongy, this Post noke them firm and hard. Nearly are half each which are lust, is owing to the disease of and spongy gums, and collection of ratter. It is recommended by the most experienced in Boston; and such is the value placed who have bought it when in the city, have see who have bought it when in the city, have see the second of 100 miles for it.

Persons wishing

stance of 100 miles for it. Pen send their orders by Repre A fresh supply just received and for said and retail, by ISAAC KNAPP, 25 Cornhill Orders from a distance solicited

SPEECH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.

Just received and for sale at No. 25, Corpbil